



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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19 April 1991

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19 April 1991

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Ethiopia

Opposition Representative Discusses Offensive

PM1704160191 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT
in Arabic 12 Apr 91 p 5

[Interview with Tuldi Jabr (name as transliterated), Ethiopian opposition alliance representative in London, by Zaki Shihab in London; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Shihab] It has now been several weeks since the offensive launched by the alliance began, which resulted in its occupation of new areas. Has the government side offered to secure a peaceful solution to the conflict?

[Jabr] We gave the Addis Ababa regime enough time to secure a peaceful solution to the crisis to avert further bloodshed. The result was, however, that President Haile Mariam continued to beat the drums of war. To stop the sufferings of our people we launched the offensive a few weeks ago, and the outcome, as you can see, is that we control over half of Ethiopia's total area. [passage omitted]

[Shihab] Why did the Oromo Liberation Front not join the alliance, especially as you all have a joint task—toppling the regime?

[Jabr] We invited them to cooperate and work together. Even before we entered Walga Province, we told them that we were ready to participate in attacking government forces, which were trying to advance. I would not conceal from you that we have with us in the front an organization called the Oromo Democratic Popular Organization, whose activities center in the Oromo areas.

The European Islamic movement and the Oromo Front have also called for an agreement on an action program that would secure for the Oromo people the right to self-determination in the future, within a united Ethiopian state.

[Shihab] What does the Oromo Front propose which prevents its cooperation with the alliance?

[Jabr] The front is demanding separation or independence. Our program, however, calls for granting peoples the right to self-determination. [passage omitted]

[Shihab] How do you deal with the Eritrean question within that context?

[Jabr] The Eritrean question differs totally from our problem as peoples within Ethiopia. It is a question resulting from foreign colonialism. Despite our acknowledgement that the Italians and successive governments in Addis Ababa continue to colonize that area, we support the Eritrean people's right to self-determination. It is for the Eritrean people to decide whether Eritrea should be part of Ethiopia or an independent state. [passage omitted]

Oromo Radio Reports EPRP Attacks on EPRDF

EA1704125491 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad
Oromo Masses in Oromo 0400 GMT 15 Apr 91

[Excerpt] The Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party [EPRP] has demonstrated that it has begun a war against the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] after rejecting a call for peace. Continuing its belligerent acts, the EPRP carried out an attack at dawn on 14 April 1991 against our (?army unit), which was on duty at a place called (?T'ere) in Dangila Province [Gojam region]. It has been learned that minor damage was inflicted on our comrades in the attack. [passage omitted]

Rebel Radio Provides Details on Beylul Battle

EA1704114491 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad
Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1630 GMT 15 Apr 91

[Text] Details of the casualties inflicted by the heroic Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] on the Dergue force on the Beylul front of Denkalia have been received. According to the report, 900 Dergue soldiers were killed, 1,000 wounded, and 250 others captured. More than 700 medium and light weapons, one tank, and three BM's were also captured. Five tanks were burned during the operation. The heroic EPLF forces won this victory after repulsing the Dergue's offensive on the Beylul front on 10 April 1991 and subsequently attacking the Dergue force. Meanwhile, the EPLF has set free 250 POW's after briefing them on its stance on POW's. It will be recalled that last week, the EPLF set free 500 Dergue soldiers captured during the southern Denkalia engagement.

Rebels Claim 700 Government Soldiers Killed

EA1704171591 (Clandestine) Voice of the Board
Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0630 GMT 17 Apr 91

[Text] The heroic Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] combatants have foiled the attempt by Dergue soldiers to [words indistinct] the towns of Sela Dingay and Mezezo. During the fighting on 7 and 8 April, the heroic EPRDF combatants forced the Dergue soldiers to flee in disarray after convincingly beating them. During the fighting, 700 Dergue soldiers were killed, around 890 were wounded, and six were captured. Fifty-three light and mid-sized weapons were also captured by EPRDF combatants.

Rebels Claim Capture of Finch'a'a Power Station

EA1904135491 (Clandestine) Voice of
the Ethiopian People for Peace, Democracy, and
Freedom in Amharic 0400 GMT 19 Apr 91

[Text] The heroic Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] people's army has mounted an offensive against the Dergue Army based at the Finch'a'a hydroelectric power station and its environs in

the Welega administrative area. The offensive, which began on 18 April against the 31st Army Division based at Finch'a'a and its environs, continued with victory after victory, and our heroic army has gained full control of the Finch'a'a electric power station.

The Dergue Army made a strong attempt to destroy the electric power station that supplies Addis Ababa, but it was unsuccessful, even though it used military aircraft during the fighting and carried out repeated air raids in an attempt to destroy the power station. The EPRDF takes this opportunity to call on the Dergue pilots to stop these attempts to destroy the power station, which is the property of the Ethiopian masses as their activities directly affect the lives of many millions of people. You pilots must oppose the orders from the Dergue authorities who send you on these destructive and irresponsible missions.

The 31st Army Division was completely destroyed in the fighting, and the area has been brought under the control of our heroic army. Four BM rocket launchers, five ZU-23 antiaircraft guns, 17 vehicles of various types, and other weapons were seized in the fighting. Listeners, as the fighting continues we will follow it and inform you of the outcome.

District Administrator 'Executed' In Mendefera

EA1804215591 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 18 Apr 91

[Text] Ikuba Mikael Gebre Mariam Kahsay, alias Wedi Fano, a criminal, has been executed in Mendefera. This traitor was a member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and security, as well as commander of the militia and chief administrator of (Tekela) District. He was the person who allowed the arrest and imprisonment of innocent people, as well as leading military operations against the Eritrean People's Liberation Front. He worked hard to kill combatants, and used to carry out anti-EPLF propaganda continuously. Since he had refused to adhere to the repeated calls to discontinue this and stop his criminal activities, he was executed on 13 April.

Kenya

Arrested Ugandan Officials Called 'Double Agents'

EA1804105891 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 17 Apr 91 pp 1-2, 12

[Philip Ochieng article: "Ugandan Agent of July 7 Held; Double-Dealers in Museveni's System Funded Rebels in Kenya"]

[Excerpts] Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni yesterday arrested a high-powered official of his government whom he only recently put in charge of a "Saba Saba"-type conspiracy against Kenya. The director general of intelligence, Mr Jimmy Muhwezi, was picked up

in the early hours of yesterday together with the minister [of state] for foreign affairs and regional co-operation, Mr Omara Atubo.

According to my mole in Mr Museveni's Government, the two officials—known to be deeply involved with Kenyan rebels in a complex plot to overthrow President Moi's government—have been double agents. They have apparently been passing top secret Ugandan Government information to the leader of a highly motivated anti-Museveni movement.

Mr Muhwezi's central place in the anti-Kenya movement is proved by a letter he recently wrote to an official of the Ugandan High Commission in Nairobi, a copy of which we have obtained and are publishing on page two. The letter, written on April 4 and addressed to Dr Kamanyire, who is the acting high commissioner, urges the latter to speed up the organisation of an uprising in Kenya and to avoid what the letter calls the embarrassments of the [word indistinct] where the other comrades failed to escape and got themselves arrested... This is a clear reference to the events of July 7 ("Saba Saba" [words indistinct]) last year, when riots rocked some parts of Nairobi and environs, accompanied by destruction, looting and murder. [passage omitted]

Mr Muhwezi's letter to Dr Kamanyire shows that the Ugandan Government was deeply involved in the events leading to "Saba Saba" and those of the intervening months. It says that to avoid the "mistakes" of July 7, 1990, everybody involved in the newly planned "putsch" against Kenya must now be provided with a passport (it does not say which country's) so that he can easily escape in case the "putsch" is not successful.

The letter says: "that group there (in Nairobi) should by now have achieved by obtaining the big host's movement programmes, so please send it for the completion of the preparations here (in Kampala). [no closing quotes as received] This is a manifest reference [words indistinct].

The letter also reveals Kampala's connection with certain individuals now facing criminal charges of a political nature in Kenya's courts of law. It says: "Inform our comrades - (to) do whatever is necessary to ensure that the comrades in custody receive bonds as this will enable us to complete phase three of our assignments..." It does not say what phase three entails, but it indicates that the conspiracy had reached a very advanced stage. Nor does it name anybody. But the Kenya Government has alleged that several individuals now facing treason charges—including Mr Koigi wa Wamwere and Mr Rumba Kinuthia—entered Kenya through Uganda with the Ugandan Government's knowledge, approval and help.

The letter makes one further point—that Dr Kamanyire should supply Kampala with all the details of how Kenya is handling the Somali case in the wake of the recent overthrow of President Siad Barre. The attitude seems to be that the Kenyan Government is supporting all Barre

forces who fled into Kenya although the Kenyan Government affirms that it is only supplying Somali refugees (of whatever faction) with humanitarian needs.

That the Ugandan High Commission is a central party to these eventualities is shown by a "note verbale" written by the mission detailing out—as requested—the Kenyan Government's activities regarding the Somali. The "note" discloses that the Museveni government has forged close links with the new Somali regime and that both are in one accord in their views about Kenya.

Says the "note", which carries the official stamp of the mission: "The high commission in Nairobi presents its intelligence facts finding on the host (Kenya) and Somali, refer to your letter SC/4/91 dated 4/4/91, and has the honour to enclose copies of correspondences between MFA [expansion unknown] and MI [Military Intelligence] commanders (obscure reference) of the Somali United Front (USF)".

It adds: "Enclosed also find copies of letters written by the general-secretary of the ruling party (host—that is, Kenya) to H.E. President of Rwanda...A lot of dirty tricks are being played on us..."

Unfortunately, we were unable to obtain copies of those letters. But they apparently refer to correspondence between official Nairobi and official Kigali informing each other of Uganda's machinations against Kenya and Rwanda. [sentence as published]

Mr Muhwezi's letter is copied to Mr Ateker Ejalu, a minister for state in the president's office in charge of external intelligence. [passage omitted]

Mr Ejalu and Mr Muhwezi are reported to have been in charge of a generous fund with which to recruit rebels in Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania and the Sudan. It is understood that, at the same time, Mr Ejalu, Mr Muhwezi and a deputy of the letter, named only as "Mr Kazora", may also have to answer many questions with regard to whether all the vast financial outlay at their disposal was really reaching the rebels.

The sacked minister has been among those closest to the president, accompanying him to all security meetings inside and outside Uganda. In a recent meeting in Libya it is understood that rebels from Rwanda, Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya gathered under the chairmanship of Libyan strongman Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, when plans to overthrow the governments of those countries were discussed.

But a high official of a West African government who attended smuggled a copy of the minutes to the anti-Museveni organisation. A search in the residences of the two sacked persons found documents related to the meeting and envelopes addressed to the president of that movement, which is sworn to overthrow President Museveni.

In a hushed Cabinet meeting, President Museveni yesterday announced he would sack 46 of his ministers in

due course, according to my mole (who many of those who have read my stories on Uganda say is only a figment of my imagination).

The new director-general of intelligence was yesterday announced as NRA [National Resistance Army] Commander Kahinda Otafiire, who was among those who led the assault at corner Ekilak two years ago, where commando rebel leader Erick Odwar was killed and had his heart pulled out. Mr Otafiire worked closely with former Museveni Army Commander Major-General Fred Rwigyema, who died in Rwanda when he led Rwandese rebels against the government of President Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda last October. Mr Otafiire was a minister of state in the office of the president in charge of internal affairs until two years ago, when President Museveni sacked him for unruliness. [passage omitted]

Ugandan Envoy Denies Accusations

EA1804151291 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English
18 Apr 91 p 2

[Murigi Macharia article]

[Excerpt] Uganda's [acting] high commissioner to Kenya, Dr J.A. Kamanyire, yesterday confirmed that several top officials of President Yoweri Museveni's regime have been arrested, but he denied that Uganda is in any way connected with a conspiracy against Kenya.

Yesterday we reported that the arrested minister and the director-general of Intelligence were deeply involved with Kenyan dissidents in a plot to topple President Moi's government.

It was alleged that some were passing top secret Ugandan Government information to anti-Museveni movements, but, at the same time, acting in league with the Kenyan anti-establishment elements to destabilise the government.

A copy of a letter between the director general of Intelligence and Dr Kamanyire, which he [as published] printed verbatim, showed Uganda's involvement in Kenya during the Saba Saba (July 7) riots last year. But the editor-in-chief of "New Vision", the official NRA [National Resistance Army] organ, Mr William Pike, yesterday phoned the "Kenya Times" to offer the suggestion that the signature "could be" a forgery. The high commissioner also denied that the Uganda director-general of Intelligence, Mr Jimmy Muhwezi—the author of the letter—had fallen off with President Museveni.

The envoy confirmed, however, that the minister [of state] for Foreign Affairs and Regional Co-operation, Mr Omara Atubo, and Members of Parliament Zachary Olum and Irene Apiu had [words indistinct] early on Tuesday.

He said: "These are fake letters and the Government of Kenya is aware of their existence," said the envoy, adding: "I never received such letters," as printed in the "Kenya Times".

Alerted that we had other documentary evidence of correspondence between him and his government where he had been instructed to investigate the relationship between Kenya and Siad Barre's troops, Dr Kamanyire said that this was another forgery "aimed at spoiling my name and that of the Ugandan Government".

Dr Kamanyire denied any dealings with Mr Muhwezi. Instructions were directly under the minister for Foreign Affairs and Regional Co-operation Mr Omara Atubo (arrested).

"I do not deal with Muhwezi. My office is directly under the minister for Foreign Affairs," said Dr Kamanyire.

But yesterday, Dr Kamanyire reacted to the "Kenya Times" story, saying that it was "fabricated, nonsensical and without any validity".

He absolved his government from the Saba Saba riots or any other manoeuvres to create disharmony in Kenya. "The Uganda Government has nothing to do aiding riots in Kenya."

Reminded that the letter was on a government letter head and that official logo, the diplomat said: "Enemies of my government could have siphoned the letter heads from Uganda and are now using them for their ill-motivated purposes." [passage omitted]

Government To Sell Nonstrategic Parastatals

EA17041/0391 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1800 GMT 15 Apr

[Text] The government plans to reduce the number of managers and directors of all strategic parastatals as part of its efforts to improve the quality and functioning of parastatals in the country. These efforts will also see the introduction of clear criteria for the caliber of personnel who are eligible to sit on the boards of directors as nongovernmental representatives. These reforms were announced today by the vice president and minister for finance, Prof. Essor George Saitoti, in a statement in which he defines strategic parastatals as those which are classified as vital to national security or contingency and those providing essential goods and services.

Saitoti said the government intended to sell off nonstrategic parastatals and will use a competitive tendering process to get the best price for the sale of assets. No potential investors will be excluded from the tendering process, including foreign investors who agreed to comply with the existing legislation on foreign investments. In his statement, the vice president said that the Kenya Government had been concerned for some time by the drain placed by parastatals on the country's scarce resources by their large losses and minimal returns. He said resources can be more productively deployed to improve infrastructure in areas such as education and health.

Somalia

Mahdi Accuses Kenya of 'Conspiracies'

EA1504212191 Mogadishu Domestic Service
in Somali 1700 GMT 15 Apr 91

[Text] This morning Interim President Mohamed Ali Mahdi of the Somali Republic took part in Id al-Fitr prayers at the Solidarity Mosque here in Mogadishu. The interim president of the Somali Republic, Ali Mahdi Mohamed, sent Id al-Fitr greetings to all Muslims wherever they may be and in particular to Somali citizens. He prayed to God to accept their fast during the holy month of Ramadan. Addressing the citizens over the media on the occasion of Id al-Fitr, Ali Mahdi Mohamed said on his own behalf, for the interim government, and for the Somali people: I send Id greetings to the rulers and heads of state of brotherly Muslim states and Arab nations.

In his address, the president referred to the country's current political, economic, and social situation and the stage through which the country is currently passing. He also referred to Somalia's relations with the outside world, particularly neighboring countries.

Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed said: This is the first time in 21 years that the Somali people are celebrating Id in the absence of the dictator Siad Barre's government. He outlined the various difficulties encountered in the struggle to overthrow that regime. He said: We have inherited economic and political problems, as well as war from the fallen dictator. He said circumstances require that the Somali people tighten their belts during this transitional period. The interim president of Somalia, Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, went on to say that major destruction has been caused during the struggle to rid the country of the rule of the dictator. This has left many citizens penniless. Others have become refugees in foreign countries or stranded and isolated in various parts of the country. He said: It is most unfortunate to note that the blood of Somalis is still being shed in the clannish war being waged by elements hiding behind clan names. He said: Such elements must be confronted by all with full force.

Referring to the country's current problems, Mr. Ali Mahdi stressed the need for a national conference embracing a cross-section of Somalis, as pledged by his interim government to reach a lasting compromise. The president of Somalia, Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, again stressed the importance of such a conference, adding that it is in the interests of all Somalis.

He hailed the remarks made by the chairman of the Somali National Movement), Mr. Abdirahman Ahmed Ali, which he described as truly patriotic and deserving of emulation. Mr. Mahdi recalled the foreign tour made by the prime minister of the Somali Republic, thanking those countries for the honor they accorded the prime minister and his delegation by welcoming them. He said he was very optimistic that the tour would soon bear fruit.

Referring to Somalia's political relations with neighboring countries, the interim president said: The interim government respects the cooperation and good-neighborliness of the governments in this region of the Horn of Africa.

He accused the Kenyan Government of long having been involved in conspiracies aimed at distancing the two governments and the two brotherly peoples. He accused Kenya of continuing to aid the remnants of the fallen dictator, who are conspiring to undermine the struggle of the Somali people. He cautioned the Kenyan Government to reconsider its involvement in such matters, something, he said, which could easily damage their brotherly relations and further alienate the two countries. He added that Kenya should respect the spirit of good-neighborliness between the two, which had existed for a long time.

Mr. Ali Mahdi said the citizens of Somalia send warm greetings to all countries which have helped it, mentioning in particular the Governments of Djibouti and Ethiopia. He said the citizens of Somalia would never forget the hospitality accorded them by these governments. He also thanked the Governments of Sudan and Yemen for informing the world about the problems afflicting Somalia and calling for humanitarian aid for Somalia and Somali refugees.

The president also referred to Somali-Italian relations, which, he said, are age-old. He thanked Italy for its help, but regretted that the aid had fallen short of expectations. He said he believed the reason for the meagerness of Italy's assistance was negative propaganda against Somalia by its opponents. He called on Italy to come to Somalia to establish the truth for itself. He added that the Somali people have many friends and that he sincerely believes those friends will come to Somalia's aid and take part in its reconstruction program.

The interim president said in the name of the blessed month of Ramadan that Somalis should forget their hatreds for one another, something, he said, which was inherited from the old regime, an inheritance meant by the old regime to divide them. He called on them to live in accordance with the teachings of Islam and prayed to God in the name of the blessed month of Ramadan to help them overcome their problems and to bless them with good rains and prosperity.

*** SDSF Leader Asks Arabs for Help**

91P40204A London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic
2 Apr 91 p 5

[Interview with Hassan Ali Mireh, leader of the SDSF, by Khalid Bafqiyah in Jeddah; date not given]

[Text] [Bafqiyah] What is the goal of your moves in this situation and why have you not made these moves earlier?

[Mireh] The dangers in Somalia have increased, and we have found by living through them that there is an urgent

need for the Arab states to press the contending factions in Somalia to gather at a conference in one of the Arab capitals, one such as that convened for Lebanon, in order to create a national political regime for Somalia, not a regime for just one faction. This is the only solution to stop the bloodbath and to rebuild the nation. Our issue has been overlooked as a result of the Gulf crisis. I hope that it will again occupy a significant place for concern and follow-through. We do not recognize any government in Somalia. However, there is an organization comprised of many organizations occupying most of the country. We want to apprise those in authority of the developments in the Somali situation and request support and aid. I hope to acquire aid for all regions of Somalia, not just for one. This is to create a balance in the distribution of aid, keeping in mind that three Somali organizations—the Somali Democratic Salvation Front [SDSF], which I head, the Somali National Movement, and the Somali National Front—have refused to take power on the basis that they have no democratic base.

[Bafqiyah] What is the direct result for Somalia of these struggles?

[Mireh] There are no less than 1,000 Somalis dead as a result of tribal struggles, and between 600,000 and 700,000 refugees have left the capital for Kenya. Somalia's production of agricultural crops has been completely cut off, leading to imminent starvation.

[Bafqiyah] What about the Saudi position?

[Mireh] The Saudi Arabian Government said that it has been following what is happening in Somalia and that it is striving to ensure security and stability for this country. Saudi Arabia has called on Somalis to get together and reject their differences in order to establish a stable, unified Somalia, rebuilding a future which will provide freedom, pride, and honor for the Arab Muslim Somali people. This is in order to reestablish its historic role in strengthening Islamic solidarity. Saudi Arabia has not failed to participate in these praiseworthy efforts. We hope for more of them and hope to acquire aid for the various regions and thus for everyone.

Uganda

Kampala Confirms Arrest of Officials

EA1704200491 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 17 Apr 91

[Text] The Ministry of Internal Affairs wishes to confirm to the country at large that reports appearing in the mass media of the arrest by the police on Monday this week of the minister of state for foreign and regional affairs, NRC [National Resistance Council] member for (Kitu) County, Lira District, Mr. Daniel Omara-Atubo, [sentence as heard] Also arrested together with the minister are Mr. Zachary Olum, council member for (Mwoya) County in Gulu District, and Mrs. Irene Apiu, NRC women representative for Kitgum District.

The three have been implicated in aiding and abetting rebel activities during the ongoing military operation in the north of the country. It will be recalled that the operation, which was launched on the first of this month, was designed to isolate those perpetuating rebellion and thuggery in the North and North East. Those arrested are in safe custody and are already assisting the police in their investigations.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs wishes to assure the general public that full reports on the cases will from time to time be available through the mass media and that the suspects will soon appear in court within the shortest time possible.

[Paris AFP in English at 1301 GMT on April in a Kampala-dated item adds: "Criminal Investigation Department (CID) director Sam Echaku told Agence France-Presse that the three, who were arrested in Kampala on Monday, were being held in a military barracks in the northern town of Lira."]

Combat Role of Military Police Stressed

*EA1804174291 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 18 Apr 91*

[Text] More than 200 NRA [National Resistance Army] Military Police personnel have passed out after a one-month course in infantry combat. The ceremony was presided over by Colonel Peter Karim at Kigo near Kampala. Col. Karim said that an untrained army is a liability to a nation. In his address the commandant of the NRA Military Police, Lieutenant Colonel Kazini, vowed to build Military Police not only for enforcing discipline in the Army but also for infantry and combat situation. Lt. Col. Kazini explained that the NRA Military Police has nothing to do with enforcing law among the civilian population, but to enforce discipline in the Army. The chief instructor, NRA Military Police training, Lieutenant Rego, said that during the training emphasis was put on how to manage infantry combat situation and to reawaken the Military Police to their first duty of ensuring the defense of the country.

De Klerk Announces Initiative To Curb Violence

*MB1804153691 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1500 GMT 18 Apr 91*

[Text] The state president, Mr. F.W. De Klerk, has announced a three-pronged initiative to curb the violence in South Africa. In a statement issued in Cape Town, Mr. de Klerk said he would convene a two-day conference in Pretoria to allow political and other leaders to consider the issue and accept mutual responsibility for ending the violence.

He would also introduce legislation to establish a standing commission of inquiry into the prevention and ending of politically related violence and intimidation. Mr. de Klerk said the police, supported by the Defense Force, would continue with existing measures to combat violence. In addition, special operations would be held from time to time in which their full capacities would be utilized.

The President said the draft bill, to create the standing commission of inquiry, would be published for comment soon, and would also be considered at the conference in Pretoria. The main aims of the commission would be to inquire into politically related violence and intimidation, to try to establish the identity of the instigators, and to investigate methods of curbing and preventing it.

Mr. de Klerk said the aim was not to launch a witch-hunt. Publicizing the truth and making an objective and scientific evaluation of the violence could do a great deal to help prevent and end political violence and promote reconciliation.

The commission would operate in public, and anyone with complaints of violence and intimidation could bring that before it.

President de Klerk said those would be invited to take part in the conference were political parties and organizations; government agencies involved in the maintenance of law and order; key figures in churches, trade unions, the business sector, and the community; and experts on violence. The conference will be held on the 24th and 25th of next month. Mr. de Klerk said he would invite some of the more important leaders to preparatory discussions aimed at insuring the success of the conference.

Explains Measures

*MB1804171691 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 1545 GMT 18 Apr 91*

[Text] A three-pronged plan to curb violence and intimidation has been announced by State President Mr. F.W. de Klerk. The plan includes increased action by the security forces, a conference on violence and intimidation, and the establishment of a standing commission of inquiry into the prevention and ending of violence and intimidation.

Mr. de Klerk said interested parties would be invited to intensive discussions at the conference on 24 and 25 May to be held in Pretoria. Those invited would be parliamentary and extraparliamentary political parties and organizations; government agencies involved in maintaining law and order; key figures in churches, trade unions, the business sector, and the community; and a limited number of experts on violence from academic institutions and institutes. Mr. de Klerk said he plans to include individual leaders or their representatives at discussions to ensure the success of the conference. In general, participants will be allowed to make contributions beforehand.

President de Klerk said the proposed standing commission of inquiry's primary aim will be three-fold: It includes investigating politically related violence and intimidation; trying to establish the identity of the instigators of violence and intimidation; and proposing methods and steps to curb and prevent violence and intimidation.

[Begin recording] [De Klerk] The impression is created in certain circles that the government is indifferent about violence and unfeeling about the suffering it causes. Nothing can be further from the truth; in fact, it is a source of great concern to us, as well as to all responsible people and institutions. The violence and intimidation in our country throws entire communities into suffering and hardship. Thus, it is the single, biggest stumbling block in the way of a peaceful existence. The government is continuously involved with the curbing and prevention of violence and its consequences.

The comprehensive steps taken by the government have resulted in a decrease in violent incidents, but thus far, it has not succeeded in ending the pattern of violence and intimidation. Therefore, the government has decided, over and above the steps already taken, to take new initiatives aimed at curbing and preventing violence and intimidation. Existing measures taken by the South African Police, supported by the Defense Force, will consequently continue. In addition, increased action will be taken from time to time, and depending on the need, all their capabilities will be used to the maximum. All lawful methods at their disposal will be used to apprehend criminals and instigators of violence and unrest. From time to time announcements will be made in this regard and where such action will inconvenience members of the public, I request understanding. Such action, in itself, will not end violence or intimidation unless we move back to far-reaching special measures, something that has to be avoided at all costs.

Far more than security measures are necessary to end violence. The cooperation of all political, religious and community leaders in South Africa is needed to end violence and intimidation. Instead of hurling accusations at each other, often without evidence, the leaders of those involved in violence should join to do something practical about the violence. I have thus decided to call for a two-day conference, with the aim of intensive

discussions between the government and the interested parties to discuss violence and intimidation.

The chief aim of the conference is to bring together political leaders and leaders in related fields, so that they can work together and accept joint responsibility to end the violence. In addition to this the government has decided to introduce legislation to establish a standing commission of inquiry into the curbing and prevention of politically related violence and intimidation. The aim is not to hurl insults at each other or to launch a witch-hunt into the past or to replace the processes of the law, but to determine facts weighed objectively; the establishment of the truth and objective and scientific evaluation can make a unique contribution to the curbing and ending of political violence as well as promote good relationships.

The idea is that the commission will function publicly and establish a committee. It will also seek assistance from institutes and research organizations. Any person will be able to report charges in connection with violence and intimidation to the commission. The operation of the commission will primarily be oriented toward the future and will not inquire into existing legal processes and official investigations. It will, however, have the authority to take note of this. I hope that the upcoming conference and the introduction of the proposed commission will enjoy the cooperation and support of all those who are against violence and intimidation. It is time for the leadership in South Africa to work together to end this unacceptable situation. [end recording]

ANC Rejects De Klerk Call

*MB1904061991 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 19 Apr 91*

[Excerpt] President F. W. de Klerk has outlined a three-point plan to end political violence. He has called on all political and other leaders to take concrete action in ending the violence. [passage omitted]

The ANC [African National Congress] says in reaction to the president's announcement that it does not address the issue of violence as raised in their open letter to the government. The ANC has rejected the call for a summit on violence as unnecessary and diversionary. They want a commission of inquiry into police and state violence that will be independent, and will have powers to deal with the violence. The ANC says the present proposal does not seem to be aimed at achieving that objective.

Sources Believe ANC Would Attend

*MB1904113091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0937 GMT 19 Apr 91*

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town April 19 SAPA—The government was ready to move ahead with its summit and creating a special commission against violence, a senior government source confirmed on Friday. Diplomatic sources

also typified the state president, Mr F. W. de Klerk's, announcements as a "serious response" to ANC [African National Congress] demands and said they believed that despite the ANC's initial rejection, there was a strong possibility that it would attend his proposed summit.

Meanwhile a source close to the cabinet said the government was aware that the ANC faced difficulties and was not ready to move ahead on talks. "But the government is ready to go ahead and the government cannot sit and wait indefinitely," the source said. Mr de Klerk's announcement that he would call a two-day summit for all interested parties and specialists on violence to attend, to bring legislative measures to create a permanent commission of inquiry and confirming that the security forces will use their improved and strengthened position to the utmost, had now squarely returned the ball to the courts of critics who had tried to saddle the government with the sole responsibility.

The government would hold the summit whether or not the ANC and Conservative Party refused to attend. "Let them be bedfellows," another senior government source said. The government was not going to be deterred. "We have to move ahead on getting rid of the violence, that it the first item on the talks agenda which cannot be side-stepped."

Diplomatic sources said the measures announced earlier in the week by Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, particularly regarding the confiscation of dangerous weapons in future, was also a serious response to the ANC's open letter ultimatum.

They viewed Mr de Klerk's proposal of a commission as the most important element in his announcement. The summit was a good opportunity "to let off steam", said one diplomatic source, but the commission was a substantive response to the ANC demands and held real promise to contribute towards a solution.

The government's total response had raised the level of the debate on violence, another need expressed by the ANC. The government had therefore now addressed at least three of the demands. The fact that they had been backing off on the "ultimatum" issue made their demands open ended. Equally the apparent dropping of the May 9 deadline in the more recent pronouncements of the ANC showed signs of backing off on this issue as well.

In some diplomatic circles there was disappointment with the ANC rejection. It was also unfortunate that the minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, had apparently let the cat out the bag prematurely in responding affirmatively to a question on a possible multi-party conference.

The ANC had rejected this and on Thursday night responded to Mr De Klerk's proposal of a summit by saying it appeared to be substantially the same idea, once more rejecting it.

Today however the ANC national executive was in a morning meeting which was still locked in debate long after it was scheduled to end. Last night senior ANC members said they believed the meeting would deal in depth with President De Klerk's announcements.

A further reaction, perhaps less categorical, may yet be forthcoming, observers believe.

Conservative Party Rejects Summit

*MB1804180791 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1720 GMT 18 Apr 91*

[Text] Cape Town April 18 SAPA—The Conservative Party [CP] will not be taking part in the summit on violence announced by the state president, Mr F W de Klerk on Thursday.

The leader of the CP, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said in a statement issued on Thursday the CP was not involved in any violence and would not hold talks with perpetrators of violence.

He dismissed the government's announcement that a summit would be convened as a reaction of panic because it no longer controlled the security situation in the country.

"The government is responsible for unbanning terror organisations which in turn have terrorised and murdered innocent people."

Only the government had the security measures to maintain law and order.

Hesitation to act firmly only made the situation worse.

"If the government does its duty in this regard, the CP will support it."

Mr de Klerk said earlier he hoped the summit and the establishment of a proposed commission of inquiry into the prevention and ending of politically inspired violence and intimidation, would enjoy the cooperation and support of everyone who rejected violence and intimidation.

Labor Party Supports Summit

*MB1804181391 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1709 GMT 18 Apr 91*

[Text] Cape Town April 18 SAPA—Current efforts to counter the wave of violence were "hopelessly inadequate" and a multi-party conference to end it was supported by the Labour Party, their public relations officer, Mr Peter Hendrickse, said in a statement on Thursday.

His party welcomed the principle of establishing a standing committee of inquiry into the prevention of politically-inspired violence and intimidation. The violence was detrimental to the future and caused "unheard of pain, suffering and misery".

ANC's Maduna Arrested While Waiting for Exiles

*MB1804132691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1228 GMT 18 Apr 91*

[Text] Johannesburg April 18 SAPA—Confusion and near pandemonium has broken out at Jan Smuts International Airport after police arrested Penuel Maduna, a senior member of the ANC's [African National Congress] legal department who is also involved with various ANC working groups in contact with the government. Mr Maduna was leading an ANC delegation to meet 119 ANC returnees.

"I am arresting you for obstruction," a Lieutenant West told Mr Maduna when he refused to leave the airport international arrival hall.

According to the police, airport authorities instructed them not to allow anyone linked to the returnees' arrival on a chartered flight from Dar es Salaam into the arrival hall.

Mr Maduna told SAPA "It's a unilateral decision by the government" not to allow an ANC delegation into the arrival hall.

According to the ANC NEC [National Executive Committee] member, it had been agreed with the government that Mr Maduna and fellow ANC member Mr Jacki Selebi would be allowed to meet the returnees on their arrival.

The chartered plane was due to touch down just after 1pm on Thursday but was delayed by more than an hour. Police and dogs were called to the arrival hall following the arrest of Mr Maduna. He was taken away by Lieutenant West.

ANC Deputy President Mr Nelson Mandela later intervened to secure the release of Mr Maduna, ANC spokeswoman Thery Matlala told SAPA at the airport. "Mr Mandela has phoned (Minister of Law and Order) Mr Adriaan Vlok about the situation here," she said after contacting ANC headquarters in central Johannesburg.

Mr Maduna said in the arrivals hall before his arrest: "We have an agreement between the ANC and the government that each time these chartered flights bringing exiles back into the country land, two of us have to be in at least.

"The police officers have prevented me from going through. They are saying I am not allowed to go beyond this point." At that point an unidentified policeman said: "I have specific instructions to stop you. They told us that anybody that are to meet these guys, that are coming in are not allowed past here. The airport, the management, has right of admission."

SAPA asked the policeman on whose authority he was preventing Mr Maduna and the rest of the ANC delegation from entering the airport. "My lieutenant," he

replied. Mr Maduna added: "Lieutenant West. It reflects their (the government's) attitude towards us," he said.

ANC Military Chief Hani Departs for U.S.

MB1804132991 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 18 Apr 91

[Text] The chief of staff of the ANC's [African National Congress] military wing, Mr. Chris Hani, is on his way to Washington as a guest of the American Communist Party. The party's newspaper says that money raised during Mr. Hani's visit will be used to recruit supporters for a world program.

More on ANC Man's Sanctions Speech in London

MB1804131591 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1240 GMT 18 Apr 91

[Text] London April 18 SAPA—In his controversial speech to the Royal African Society in Cambridge this week, senior ANC [African National Congress] NEC [National Executive Committee] member Govan Mbeki did not specifically condemn sanctions against South Africa.

He did, however, present powerful arguments for the country's economic recovery and a vital need for foreign capital, which could just as well have come from Finance Minister Barend du Plessis or Reserve Bank Governor Chris Stals.

This was the overall summing up in London on Thursday from society members, who listened to his formal address and his responses to questions afterwards.

In his formal address, Mr Mbeki said the disenfranchised would have to experience actual improvement in living standards for them to support the political transformation the ANC was working for.

This required economic growth, which would obviously have to be financed from domestic savings and foreign investment.

"Without this, the country would be condemned to a level of instability and conflict which would endanger the democratic order."

According to Johannesburg newspaper reports, Mr Mbeki had by implication condemned sanctions and disinvestment, in particular the suspension of International Monetary Fund and foreign bank loans.

The ANC in Johannesburg reacted sharply, saying the reports were "totally incorrect," and that Mr Mbeki had "stated categorically that sanctions had to remain in place". The ANC added Mr Mbeki had delivered a strong critique of the present South African economy, pointing out the enormous disparities between black and white sectors. He had said that in a new South Africa, extensive investment would be needed to redress this imbalance.

SAPA has obtained a copy of his prepared speech, and the word "sanctions" is not mentioned once.

Mr Mbeki's address consisted mainly of a highly technical economic breakdown of the causes of South Africa's parlous economy and measures needed for recovery.

According to members of the society, who attended the event, Mr Mbeki was asked during question time what his views on sanctions were.

"Mr Mbeki spoke of pressure points, saying sanctions had not been intended to bring the SA [South African] economy to its knees, but had rather been applied, as a finger would be to a pressure point on the body, to achieve a certain effect," one society member, who preferred to remain anonymous, recalled.

"I don't remember him condemning sanctions...That is in any event not the ANC's standpoint...But he certainly did not attempt to defend existing sanctions or argue they should be intensified."

Mr Mbeki's main address had been a complicated economic one, making extensive use of statistics and quoting frequently from the views of Stellenbosch economist Prof Sampie Terreblance.

What the society member had found extremely interesting, was that Mr Mbeki had "put up arguments (on the need for economic recovery and foreign investment) that Barend du Plessis or Chris Stals would have used."

According to the text of his address, Mr Mbeki said: "The unavailability of foreign loans also acts as a constraint in terms of economic growth because of the importance of imports to the process of such growth.

"Increases in manufacturing are only possible on the basis of increased imports of capital and intermediate goods. This imposes a balance of payments constraint on growth, especially in the circumstances that foreign loans, as from the IMF, are not available to help finance such a balance of payments deficit as may occur during a period of significant growth in manufacture.

"The situation over the last few years has of course been made worse by the fact that surpluses had to be generated to meet the foreign debt obligations of the country."

Later, he said: "As representatives of the deprived majority in our country, we are, of course, deeply concerned that this situation should be changed radically to address the three basic and inter-related questions of raising the rate of economic growth, mounting a determined offensive against poverty, and reducing the enormous racial disparities that exist in terms of the distribution of income and wealth.

"It is also perfectly clear that the political settlement we have spoken of cannot survive if these matters are not

attended to. The masses of those who are today disenfranchised would have to experience actual improvement in their standards of living and their quality of life for them to support the political transformation we are working for. Without this, the country would be condemned to a level of instability and conflict which would endanger the democratic order and possibly lead to repression and dictatorship, to which we are firmly opposed."

A spokesman for the ANC's London office said that Mr Mbeki was still in Britain, but not available for comment on the reports of his speech.

"Whatever he said at the society, the main point of it was that sanctions must stay," the spokesman said.

Mandela Urges Churches Be 'Independent Force'

*MB1704193591 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1905 GMT 17 Apr 91*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Apr 17 SAPA—Churches in South Africa must act as an independent force if they are to play a meaningful role in the "solution of our problems", African National Congress [ANC] Deputy President Nelson Mandela said on Wednesday [17 April].

He spoke after a meeting in Johannesburg between a delegation of the National Conference of Churches (NCC), led by Drs Frank Chikane and Louw Alberts, and a delegation of the ANC National Executive Committee.

Reiterating the ANC's belief in freedom of religion, Mr Mandela stated the ANC would not stipulate what role the church should play "in the present situation".

"Least of all we don't want them to be mediators or to act on our instructions," he emphasised.

"If they're to play an important role in the solution of our problems, they have to act as an independent force, and be able to weld together a wide diversity of religious feelings."

Mr Mandela also made a call on the NCC—responsible for the Rustenburg declaration of November last year when 230 representatives from about 100 Christian denominations met for the first time—to work for greater unity with the NG Kerk (Dutch Reformed Church).

A highlight of the Rustenburg conference was the confession of guilt by Prof Willie Jonker of the NG Kerk's complicity in apartheid, which in turn elicited confessions from other churches.

"We expressly welcomed the unity of the church which emerged in the Rustenburg conference," Mr Mandela said at Wednesday's press conference.

"We value the support that we receive from the church, and we expressed ourselves (at Wednesday's meeting) on the unity between the Dutch Reformed Church and the rest of the churches.

"We feel that (that) can not only help in strengthening the voice of the church itself, but also in making it easy for us to address the national problem facing the country.

"Unity in the church will therefore make it possible for them (the churches) to exercise a greater influence on government policy," Mr Mandela said.

The ANC leader added: "We have always acknowledged the importance of the church in our own lives and in that of the community.

"We pointed out (to the NCC) that most of the leadership of the liberation movement in this country was produced in missionary schools at a time when the government took no responsibility whatsoever for African education.

"And that in our basic policy document the Freedom Charter, which was published in 1955, we expressly state that the people of South Africa shall have the right, amongst others, of practicing their religion. Freedom of religion is expressly acknowledged by us," Mr Mandela stressed, adding: "And this is not just a question of rhetoric".

"I informed the (NCC) ministers that our meetings are opened by a prayer and that many of our leaders in the ANC have themselves been members of the clergy.

"We are thankful this meeting has taken place," Mr Mandela added.

In a joint statement released at the end of the meeting, the NCC delegation, which recently met President F.W. de Klerk and members of his cabinet, said it appreciated:

- "That Mr Mandela affirmed that the ANC accepted the Christian church voice;
- "His affirmation that the ANC supports the elements that the (Rustenburg) declaration stated with respect to a new constitution, (and);
- "That he accepts the churches' condemnation of all violence which he himself deeply desires to see the end of, and would like to see that all possible means are employed to end it." The ANC, in turn, expressed its appreciation "of the churches' efforts to provide a united witness at a critical time in the history of South Africa". "The ANC also warmly embraced the commitment of the churches to 'the struggle for a just, democratic, non-racial and non-sexist South Africa'."

The statement, dealing with the Rustenburg declaration's section on a new South African constitution, added: "The ANC identified itself with the call of the South African churches as set out in the declaration for the creation of a body that will negotiate a new constitution that will be 'clearly and fully representative of all

South Africans'. The creation of interim arrangements of government in the transition that is called for by the churches was also supported by the ANC."

On the issue of violence, the joint statement read: "The delegations expressed their deep concern about the continuing violence in the country and agreed that each would act in its own way to help bring about a situation of stable and permanent peace."

Two Rightists, Eight Others Granted Indemnity

MB1504210091 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 15 Apr 91

[Text] State President Mr. F.W. de Klerk has granted eight people, including two right-wingers, indemnity from prosecution. The right-wingers were allegedly responsible for explosions at a National Party office and the United States Embassy in Pretoria during October of last year. According to an announcement in the Government Gazette, President de Klerk has granted indemnity to Paul Johannes Kruger and Pieter Johannes Venter. Venter has also been granted indemnity from prosecution on illegal possession of explosives. Indemnity has also been granted to another white person and five blacks.

Government Commutes Death Sentences of 17

MB1604204791 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1918 GMT 16 Apr 91

[By Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Cape Town Apr 16 SAPA—The "Wit [white] Wolf", Barend Strydom, and the Durban Magoo's Bar bomber, Robert McBride, are among 17 death row prisoners whose sentences have been commuted to terms of imprisonment.

This was announced by the Ministries of Justice and Corrective Training on Tuesday night. Strydom and McBride are to spend the rest of their lives in prison, said a statement announcing the decision.

The sentences had been reviewed by a special panel under the chairmanship of acting judge of appeal, Mr Justice G. Viljoen, which included five more judges and three professors of law.

They decided to commute death sentences of those people who would not, according to their view, have been sentenced to death had the new criteria presently being applied in sentencing been followed. The 17 commuted were the first to have been considered thus far.

Commenting on the new sentences the statement pointed out that legislation had established last year that people sentenced to life imprisonment would in fact, unless special circumstances existed, be held in prison for the rest of their natural lives.

Strydom and McBride and four more prisoners, D. Mandikane, D. Majola, D.P. Maginda and D. Meyers, were resentenced to life imprisonment. The other names released and their new sentences were: S.M.T. Dayimani and M. Lucas—20 years; R. Farland, M. Ngqandu, V.P. Jacobs and P. Dlabathi—25 years; G. Gxekwa, O.J. Mbonane and S.S. Masuku—30 years.

With the exception of Lucas, Maginda, Majola, Mandikane and Meyers, all those resentenced had applied for release in terms of the procedure for the release of political prisoners. The state president had, however, decided not to grant any special remission to them, the ministry statement said.

Those who felt they qualified for indemnity for political crimes could approach one of the relevant committees entrusted with this task to advise the state president again regarding their release. Cases which the panel felt would still have received the death sentence under the new criteria had been referred to the appeal court for consideration in terms of the relevant 1990 legislation. Their legal representatives had been informed accordingly.

De Klerk, Homeland Leaders Discuss Violence

MB1804152891 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 18 Apr 91

[Text] Diplomats say they are expecting President F.W. de Klerk to make a major announcement about political violence in the country. This morning De Klerk met with homeland leaders at the Tuynhuys. Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi says the ongoing violence was discussed in great detail. Buthelezi says all the leaders in today's discussions agreed for the first time that the violence was a South African problem, and not one limited to the ANC [African National Congress], and Inkatha. At the talks today, the homeland leaders confirmed that they would like to participate in a multiparty conference on the formation of a new South African constitution.

Civic Association Confirms Defense Units Working

MB1804133491 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Apr 91 p 3

[Report by Shareen Singh: "Township Defence Units Go Into Action"]

[Text] Defence units formed by civic association members in several townships have started operating, a spokesman for the Civic Association of Southern Transvaal [CAST] has said. CAST general secretary Sam Ntuli said meetings were held in a number of townships in the southern Transvaal during the past two weeks to discuss defence mechanisms. Committees had already been formed in Alexandra and East Rand townships.

The formation of defence units was confirmed yesterday by ANC [African National Congress] deputy president Nelson Mandela. Responding to question at a press conference in Johannesburg after the ANC's meeting with church leaders, Mr. Mandela said that although the question of self-defence units had not been discussed at the meeting, he could state categorically that the ANC would go ahead with the formation of these units. "It is our firm view that we are definitely going to form self-defence units. We will ignore whatever the police say because it is no longer what they say that matters but what our people want," Mr. Mandela said. "It is our firm view that the police themselves have formed defence units of their own to attack our people in the townships."

According to Mr. Ntuli, defence committees were very disciplined accountable to civic structures and were closely monitored by civic organisations in the respective townships. "We don't pick up just anyone in the street who wants to be in the defence unit. Every member of the unit is elected by a street committee or block committee. They are responsible people."

CAST was an independent organisation and would encourage people from different political persuasions to join the defence units, Mr. Ntuli said. He expressed concern that the involvement of Inkatha members in the civics had become virtually non-existent. "When you live in the township, it does not matter whether you are an Inkatha member or an ANC member when it comes to dealing with civic issues," Mr. Ntuli would not specify what weapons the defence committees possessed but said they were anything from home-made to factory made.

Structure of Proposed ANC Defense Units Noted

MB1604161491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1522 GMT 16 Apr 91

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Apr 16 SAPA—A township defence force (TDF) of 2,000 volunteers would be sufficient to police 20,000 residents, according to an African National Congress [ANC] manual on self-defence units.

The manual uses an urban township of 20,000 as its demonstration model for the creation of a TDF.

Details of the 31-page booklet, titled "For the Sake of Our Lives—Guidelines for the Creation of Peoples' Defence Units", were revealed in the media for the first time on Tuesday [16 April].

The ANC head office, however, in a statement released in Johannesburg on Tuesday afternoon, said the document was produced for discussion within the ANC in November 1990.

"Since then it has been circulated to all ANC regions for discussion. The document is, therefore, not something new."

The ANC statement added: "The document deals with the creation of defence-units in the township in the light of the violence there. It should be recalled that the ANC consultative conference (in December) decided to form defence units as a counter to the violence. The emphasis of the document is on defence and nothing more. Quite clearly, then, the self-defence units are subsumed in political organisation and the pursuance of political solutions to the violence," the ANC statement emphasises.

According to the manual on self-defence units, the ANC would eventually also need to provide self-defence models for rural localities, squatter camps and possibly for industrial zones.

"For the purpose of this booklet we will elaborate a structure for an urban township taking a population size of 20,000 inhabitants as our demonstration model."

The ANC warns though that the creation of a defence system for township, shanty town, rural district or other such area should first be discussed with local organisations.

"Involved in these consultations should be ANC and SACP (SA [South African] Communist Party) branches, civic associations, local trade union structures, women and youth groups, and other formations irrespective of ideological or political affiliation.

"As broad a spectrum of groupings as possible should be involved."

As for the model itself, the manual proposes that a township defence committee must be headed by a commander who works with a deputy—second in commander or 2IC—and about eight others" [no beginning quotation mark as received].

"These head the various defence formations and structures."

TDCs will include company commanders plus those responsible for various specialist responsibilities: chiefs of communication; intelligence; political instruction; and ordnance/logistics—"for organisation of weapons and materials".

Other portfolios could be medical and engineering—"construction of barricades/defence works. "The TDC must have a permanent headquarters with alternative workplaces for reason of security."

The self-defence manual adds: "For this purpose a security section under the TDC's deputy commander should be created".

TDCs must also be linked to all subordinate structures "by an efficient and reliable means of communications".

Immediately under the defence committee are the "company formations". "These should be organised along

para-military lines and are probably the most manageable units for the defence of a township of about 20,000 inhabitants. "Because of the defensive aspect of the tasks and the para-military nature of the structures the company and subordinate formations will be larger than found in a regular army," the manual adds.

"Each company could consist of about 500 volunteers. Four companies totalling 2,000 volunteers would make up the full complement of the TDF."

Vlok Announces Discovery of Arms Smuggling Rings

*MB1904072091 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 19 Apr 91*

[Text] The minister for law and order, Adriaan Vlok, last night announced that police have exposed several weapons smuggling networks since January. He says they have seized large numbers of illegal firearms, including 362 AK-47 assault rifles. Patrick Cull reports:

[Cull] In a statement, Vlok said several arrests have been made and 37 other weapons, including Scorpion machine pistols and Tokarev and Makarov pistols seized. Further arrests are expected, along with the seizure of more weapons.

Vlok said no further information could be divulged at present, as investigations were at a sensitive stage. Police were analyzing all available information, to determine whether the suspects were linked to political organizations. He said the suspects would be tried in open court as soon as possible, and all relevant information would then be made public.

1,000 Zulus Reportedly Leave ANC for Inkatha

*MB1804154191 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1115 GMT 18 Apr 91*

[Report by Hans Winkens including recordings of former ANC supporter Mduduzi Mapumulo, Zulu headman Edward Shoji, and ANC branch chairman (Subu Ndebele) on the "Africa South" program; places and dates not given—recorded]

[Text] There was delight in the ranks of the Zulu-led Inkatha Freedom Party when it was reported that some 1,000 young Zulus had returned to support the party after having been followers of the ANC [African National Congress]. We decided to investigate the cross-over claims and found some disagreement on the issue. Report by Hans Winkens:

[Begin recording] [Winkens] The strong rivalry among Zulu followers of the African National Congress and the more traditionally rooted Inkatha Freedom Party has been marked by vigorous [word indistinct] matches and more violent actions with each side blaming the other for negative developments. News that a thousand young ANC followers had crossed over to the Inkatha Freedom Party at Malugazi near Durban, therefore, elicited much skepticism but a spokesman for the youths Mduduzi

Mapumulo told us they'd been unhappy about the activities of so-called people's courts which had given rise to the killing of about 300 people in the area since the beginning of last year.

[Mapumulo] We decided to join Inkatha because the ANC doesn't give us full information. Now we thought maybe if we change from Inkatha Freedom Party we can get the freedoms.

[Winkens] Mapumulo claimed there had been too many problems with the ANC activities in the area. Followers of the movement, he said, had burned houses, killed many people, and stopped children from attending schools. We asked Mapumulo whether his group did not fear reprisals from the ANC.

[Mapumulo] Yes, we afraid to say; they can attack us but we can't do otherwise. It is better we go back to Inkatha Freedom Party and talk to Mr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi to help us to come back.

[Winkens] ANC dissident Mduduzi Mapumulo. The tribal Induna, or headman for the area, Edward Shoji, himself a senior member of Inkatha, told us that four of the seven sections of the Malugazi area were under Inkatha control; the ANC controlled the other three. Shoji said the youngsters returning to the Inkatha Freedom Party were lost sheep who had come home. Did he fear possible reprisals from the ANC camp?

[Shoji] Yes, they can try, but I'm sorry for him if he is attacking.

[Winkens] Malugazi Induna, Edward Shoji. And on another hillside we were greeted by a large group of ANC supporters and spoke to (Subu Ndebele), Malugazi's ANC branch chairman, who refuted claims of a thousand youngsters having switched allegiance to the Inkatha Freedom Party.

[(Ndebele)] I would say that it's an absolute ridiculous notion that the people here have joined Inkatha. There is no such a thing. [end recording]

*** Local Firm To Supply Soviet Diamond Mine**

*91AF0933B Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS
in English 22 Mar 91 p 34*

[Text] A R[and]500,000 contract to supply 14 diamond sorting tables to two mines in Russia has been awarded to the South African company Komdresco of Wadeville. Komdresco is the newly formed joint venture between KSA equipment and Dresser South Africa.

The contract which was negotiated via a trading house in Vienna includes the supply of spares for the refurbishment of diamond sorting tables supplied by Dresser 20 years ago.

"We will be sending a technician to Vienna to train a group of five Russians in the sue and maintenance of the

tables," Komdresco's Shane Fitzpatrick reports, adding that the company recently supplied similar sorting tables to Japan and the United States.

18 Apr Press on ANC 'Ultimatum,' Other Issues

MB1804130191

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

ANC Ultimatum on Violence 'Sinister'—"You don't have to be a genius to understand the nature of the ANC's [African National Congress] campaign saddling the government and its security forces with responsibility for the continuing violence," notes Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 17 April in its page 6 editorial. The ANC "ultimatum" to the government is "sinister" because it enables the organization to "push ahead with its plan for self-defence units in the townships." "If ever there was an issue on which the government should take a firm stand, it is this, for if the ANC does set up the paramilitary force, there will be no peace—in the townships or anywhere else."

THE STAR

Conservative Party Forced To Reconsider Position—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 18 April in a page 14 editorial says the Conservative Party [CP] has

been "compelled by President de Klerk's reformist initiatives to reconsider its position." A confidential document drawn up by Koos van der Merwe, chairman of the CP's information and strategy committee, "acknowledges that Mr de Klerk will win a referendum among white voters on a negotiated settlement." Although Van der Merwe is "embarrassed by publication of the document" he "still felt the need to acknowledge that Mr de Klerk had initiated an irreversible process and that the time had come for the CP to modify its antediluvian commitment to Verwoerdian policies." "We do not gloat over the CP's discomfort or that of Mr van der Merwe. We welcome the emergence of the 'New Right' and urge the CP to follow its counsel."

SOWETAN

Call for More White Honesty About Past—The page 10 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 18 April refers to the reprieve from the gallows of two "political" prisoners, Barend Strydom and Robert McBride, and subsequent calls for their release saying "while we recognise the tough moral and political decisions that Government has to make, we are not shedding too many tears for them. The reality is that, while they are going through a significant change of heart, there were to a large extent responsible for the unhappy situation in which we find ourselves. We go further. Those who had the vote under previous administrations should also shoulder the blame. It is perhaps an act of grace to save the two men from the gallows. It would be nobler if South Africans in general were honest about the past."

Angola**UNITA Rejects Election Deadline Proposal**

*MB1904064591 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 0610 GMT 19 Apr 91*

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] has spoken out against the September-October 1992 election deadline proposed by the Portuguese mediators. All other sides have viewed this deadline as realistic and reasonable. A source close to the talks told ANGOP in Lisbon yesterday that UNITA's stand is clearly reflected by the continued absence of Jeremias Chitunda, the head of the UNITA team to the peace talks, from Portuguese territory. According to arguments presented by the UNITA negotiators, the proposal favors the Angolan Government, which wanted a 24-month period before elections. The rebel movement continues to demand that elections be held between nine and 12 months after the signing of a cease-fire agreement.

In Luanda last Wednesday [17 April], the Council of the People's Republic of Angola announced that it had encouraged its negotiating team to be as flexible as possible and this was the spirit of Lopo do Nascimento's words at the Bicesse peace talks. Independent observers view UNITA's ongoing large-scale military campaign against Moxico and Uige Provinces as a delaying ploy to erase the first signs of an understanding that is beginning to emerge at the negotiating table in Bicesse, Estoril. Herman Cohen, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, is afraid of this. He sent a message to the UNITA chief last Saturday [13 April] in attempt to persuade him to review his stand.

Cohen stopped over in Lisbon last weekend and held talks with both sides in Bicesse. It is believed that a similar meeting will occur tomorrow. Meanwhile, the Portuguese mediators and the U.S. and USSR observers continue to reiterate their optimism regarding the talks which, they believe, should end by 30 April at the latest and with a cease-fire accord signed.

Secret Police Said Involved in Food Racket

*MB1904070291 (Clandestine) KUP in English
to Southern and Central Africa 1900 GMT 18 Apr 91*

[Text] Jamba, Thursday, April 18.....A racket in which food brought by relatives to political detainees held at a prison run by the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] secret police, Minse [Ministry of State Security], in the central Angolan Province of Huambo is being consumed by prison authorities and their families has been uncovered. Well-placed sources say that [words indistinct] to get enough food for their families, prison warders are now deviating food intended for the detainees for their own consumption, while prisoners are allowed to starve. The prison does not provide food for detainees and relatives have to do so instead. The sources, some of them relatives of detainees held at the prison, say a number of prisoners have been starved to death in this way. Although the racket has been going on at the prison for some time, it is the first time that the story has leaked out.

KUP Says MPLA Forces 'Invading' Churches

*MB1904070691 (Clandestine) KUP in English
to Southern and Central Africa 1919 GMT 18 Apr 91*

[Text] Jamba, Thursday, April 18.....MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] soldiers are invading churches in the central Angolan Province of Huambo in search of youths for conscription into the army. According to sources, MPLA military recruitment teams have now turned their attention on churches as a fertile hunting ground for forced recruitment of young men into the MPLA army ranks which are drastically dwindling due to high levels of desertions and [word indistinct] casualties. In one such recent incident, a group of heavily armed MPLA soldiers is said to have invaded a Catholic church at Nunda village in the Chinguar area while mass was in session. The sources say all young men attending the mass were dragged out and taken for military training by the MPLA troops.

UNITA Attacks on Uige, Moxico Reported

*MB1804154491 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 18 Apr 91*

[Communique issued by FAPLA's (People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola) General Staff in Luanda on 18 April—read by announcer]

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] remains committed to war as a means of taking power by force. On 17 April, UNITA raided the capital of Maquela do Zombo District in Uige Province. Intense fighting is under way in the outskirts of that town. Meanwhile, FAPLA continue to bravely defend the city of Luena. On 17 April, our forces killed 16 UNITA elements during clashes 20 km from Luena. Our forces captured (?18) automatic rifles, two antitank missiles, and two 81-mm mortar shells.

On the same day in Moxico Province, our forces killed 15 UNITA elements and captured eight automatic rifles, one machine gun, one pistol, 30 81-mm mortar shells, eight 60-mm mortar shells, seven rocket launcher shells, seven hand grenades, and thousands of rounds of ammunition for light weapons. The enemy intended to destroy the bridge over [name indistinct] River, in that province.

On 16 April, FAPLA killed (?13) UNITA elements in a clash 8 km from Cacula in Huila Province. Our forces also captured two prisoners and seized many automatic rifles. Two FAPLA members were killed. Three people were killed and seven others were wounded when UNITA elements (?ambushed) two civilian vehicles 9 km from Uige city on 19 April.

*** Text of Constitutional Revision Law Published**

*91AF0887A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 6 Mar 91 pp 1-3*

[Law published by the president of the Republic in March 1991: "Law of Constitutional Revision"]

[Text] As the basic law of the state, the Constitution establishes the principal rules that govern its organization,

as well as the goals which it proposes to achieve and the fundamental rights and duties of its citizens, reflecting, at each moment, the basic changes in the political, economic, and social life of the state.

Hence, whenever significant changes occur in the principles, organization or basic objectives of the state, or in the fundamental rights and duties of the citizens, it becomes essential to introduce more or less significant changes in the Constitution.

In this context, the Constitution of the People's Republic of Angola, approved on 10 November 1975, was successively revised in 1976 and 1977, reinforcing the role of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and the power of the president of the republic, and, in 1978, to consecrate the social and political changes determined by the First MPLA-Labor Party Congress. In 1979, the Constitution was amended to eliminate the post of prime minister and those of the vice prime ministers.

In 1980, our basic law underwent the most radical revision since independence. The entire chapter on the organization of the Angolan state was revised, in response to the need to institute elected organs of government. Finally, the Constitution was amended in 1986 and 1987, to create the posts of the ministers of state.

At this time, because of the important political, economic, and social changes that have been taking place in our country for some years, it is once again necessary to revise our Constitution so that this basic law reflects the prevailing circumstances and, at the same time, is an instrument for impelling and regulating these changes.

The primary objectives of the present revision are, on one hand, to consecrate the multiparty system and to dissociate the Armed Forces from partisan politics, and, on the other hand, to give constitutional recognition to the changes that have been introduced in the economic area through the legislation approved in recent years. The recommended changes are aimed, above all, to create the democratic openness that will lead to a broadening of the organized participation of all citizens in the nation's political life and in the direction of the state, to broaden the recognition and protection of the fundamental rights, freedoms, and duties of the citizens within a democratic society, and to consecrate the principles of the economic reform now in progress; namely, to stimulate and protect private initiative and the activity of all the economic agents.

Within this framework, although the revision is only a partial one, by their nature and scope, the amendments take in almost every chapter of the Constitution; hence it is advisable to publish the new Constitutional text in its entirety, with the amendments that have been introduced.

Therefore, pursuant to Article 38, line b) of the Constitution and by the authority vested in me by Article 5, Line i) of the Constitution, the People's Assembly approves and I do sign and publish the following law:

Law of Constitutional Revision

Article 1.

The constitutional amendments which are contained in the attached bill and which are an integral part of that Constitution are approved.

The present law is in effect as of the date of publication. Read and approved by the People's Assembly. So published.

Luanda, March [left blank] 1991

Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

Constitution

Chapter I

Basic Principles

Article 1.

The People's Republic of Angola is a democratic state of law, whose basic objective is to build a free and democratic society of peace, justice, and social progress.

Article 2.

As a sovereign and independent state, the People's Republic of Angola is founded on national unity, human dignity, diversity of expression and political organization, and respect for and the guaranteed exercise of men's fundamental rights and freedoms, whether as individuals or as members of an organized social group.

Article 3.

Sovereignty rests with the people, who exercise it according to the provisions of the present law.

The Angolan people exercise political power by means of universal suffrage, through periodic elections to choose their representatives, through referenda, and through their democratic participation in the life of the nation.

Specific laws shall regulate the process of general elections.

Article 4.

Within the framework of the Constitution and ordinary laws, the political parties compete with each other in the organization of the citizens and the expression of their will regarding a social project and a political program, participating in political life and in the expression of universal suffrage by democratic and peaceful means.

By their objectives, program, and practice, the political parties contribute to:

- a) The consolidation of national independence;
- b) The safeguarding of national unity and territorial integrity;
- c) The defense of national sovereignty and democracy;
- d) The protection of the basic human rights and freedoms;
- e) The defense of the republican form and the unitarian and secular character of the state.

Political parties have the right to equal treatment by the entities that exercise the public power.

Under the terms of the law, the formation and functions of the political parties must respect the following principles:

- a) National character and scope;
- b) Freedom of formation;
- c) Public pursuit of goals;
- d) Freedom of affiliation and prohibition of membership in more than one party;
- e) Use of peaceful means in the pursuit of goals and the prohibition of military, paramilitary, or militarized forms of organization;
- f) Democratic organization and functioning;
- g) Prohibition of the receipt of contributions of monetary value from foreign governments, foreign governmental institutions and organizations or their affiliates.

Article 5.

The People's Republic of Angola is a unitarian and indivisible state, whose territory is inviolable and inalienable and is defined by the present geographical boundaries of Angola. Any separatist attempt to dismember its territory shall be vigorously combated.

Article 6.

Economic, social, and cultural solidarity among all the regions of the People's Republic of Angola shall be promoted and intensified, for the common development of all the Angolan nation and the elimination of the vestiges of regionalism and tribalism.

Article 7.

The People's Republic of Angola is a secular state, with complete separation between the government and religious institutions.

Religions shall be respected and the state shall protect churches and places and objects of worship, as long as they conform with the laws of the state.

Article 8.

The state shall guide the development of the national economy, to ensure the harmonious and balanced growth of all the sectors and regions of the country, the rational and efficient use of all the productive capacity and the national resources, and the elevation of the well-being and quality of life of the citizens.

Article 9.

The economic system is based on the coexistence of diverse types of ownership: state, private, mixed, cooperative, and family, all enjoying equal protection. The state shall promote the participation of all economic agents and all forms of ownership in the economic process, creating the conditions for their efficient functioning, in the interest of the nation's economic development and the satisfaction of the needs of the citizens.

Article 10.

The law shall determine the sectors and activities that are reserved to the state. The state must guarantee the efficient

and profitable utilization and exploitation of state property, in accordance with the proposed ends and objectives.

The state encourages the development of private, mixed, and cooperative enterprises, creating the conditions to enable them to function, and particularly supports small and medium economic activity, under the terms of the law.

The state protects foreign investment and the property of foreigners, under the terms of the law.

Article 11.

All natural resources on and under the ground, Angola's territorial waters, continental shelf, and air space are the property of the state, which shall determine the conditions for their exploitation and use.

The state promotes the protection and conservation of natural resources, directing their exploitation for the benefit of the community.

The land, which is the original property of the state, may be conveyed to private persons, singular or collective, so that it may be put to full and rational use, under the terms of the law.

The state respects and protects the property of persons, singular or collective, and the ownership and possession of land by the peasants.

Article 12.

The fiscal system aims to meet the economic, social and administrative needs of the state and to make an equitable distribution of income and wealth.

Taxes may only be created and eliminated by law, which shall determine their incidence, rates, fiscal benefits, and the rights of taxpayers.

Article 13.

The People's Republic of Angola energetically combats illiteracy and obscurantism and promotes the development of an educational system in the service of the people and a true national culture.

Article 14.

The People's Republic of Angola respects and applies the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and shall establish, by means of treaties, relations of friendship and cooperation with all nations, based on principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality, noninterference in the internal affairs of each country, and reciprocal advantage.

Article 15.

The People's Republic of Angola supports and is in solidarity with the peoples in struggle for their national liberation and will establish relations of friendship and cooperation with all the democratic forces of the world.

Article 16.

The People's Republic of Angola does not adhere to any international military organization and does not permit the installation of foreign military bases on national territory.

Title II

Fundamental Rights and Duties

Article 17.

Angolan citizenship may be native or acquired.

The requirements for the attribution, acquisition, loss or restoration of Angolan citizenship are determined by law.

Article 18.

The state respects and protects man's person and his dignity. Every citizen has the right to the free development of his personality, with due respect for the rights of other citizens and the higher interests of the Angolan nation. The law shall protect the life, liberty, personal integrity, and the good name and reputation of each citizen.

Article 19.

All citizens are equal before the law; they enjoy the same rights and are subject to the same duties, without distinction as their color, race, ethnic background, sex, place of birth, religion, degree of education, or economic or social status.

All acts injurious to social harmony or that aim to create discrimination or privilege on the basis of the above-mentioned factors are severely punishable by law.

Article 20.

All citizens over the age of 18, except for those legally deprived of their political rights, have the right and the duty to participate actively in public life, voting for and holding office in any organ of government and serving in that office with total devotion to the cause of the Angolan nation.

Article 21.

The family is the basic nucleus of the organization of the society and is protected by the state, whether it is based on marriage or on de facto union.

The man and woman are equals within the family; they enjoy the same rights and have the same obligations.

The family, with the special collaboration of the state, is responsible for promoting and ensuring the protection and education of the children and young people so they may be fully integrated in the society.

Article 22.

Freedom of speech, of assembly, of demonstration, of association, of the press, and of all other forms of expression are guaranteed.

Groups whose aims or activities are contrary to the Constitution, the penal code, or understanding between peoples, and those which even indirectly pursue political objectives through organizations of a military, paramilitary or militarized nature are forbidden.

Article 23.

The right to organize professional associations and unions is free; the law establishes the forms in which it is exercised.

All citizens have the right to organize and engage in union activity, including the right to form labor unions and the freedom to belong to them.

The law shall establish adequate protection for the elected representatives of the workers against any form of proviso, restraint, or restriction in the exercise of their functions.

Article 24.

Workers have the right to strike.

A specific law shall regulate the exercise of the right to strike and the limitations of that right in the case of essential services and activities, in the interest of the pressing needs of the society.

The lockout is prohibited.

Article 25.

Freedom of the press is guaranteed; it may not be subject to any censorship of a political, ideological, or artistic nature.

The law shall regulate the forms of exercise of the freedom of the press and shall establish suitable precautions to prevent and repress abuses of that freedom.

Article 26.

No citizen may be arrested and brought to trial except under the terms of the law; all persons accused are guaranteed the right to a defense.

Article 27.

Against the abuse of power, in the case of illegal arrest or detention, a writ of habeas corpus may be sought in the competent judicial tribunal, by the individual himself or by any citizen.

The law will regulate the exercise of the right of habeas corpus.

Article 28.

The state guarantees individual liberties, namely the inviolability of the home and the privacy of correspondence, within the limits especially set forth in the law.

Article 29.

Freedom of conscience and belief is inviolable. The Angolan state recognizes the equality of religions and protects the practice of any religion as long as it is compatible with public order and the national interest.

Article 30.

All citizens have a right and a duty to work; each one shall produce according to his ability and shall be remunerated according to the quality and quantity of his labor.

Article 31.

The state shall promote the necessary measures to guarantee the citizens' right to medical and health care, as well as the right to assistance in infancy, maternity, illness, old age, and any situation of incapacity to work.

The state shall inspect private enterprises and cooperatives with regard to health conditions.

Article 32.

It is the duty and the honor of the People's Republic of Angola to provide special protection to veterans of the war of national liberation whose capacity has been diminished and to the families of soldiers killed in battle.

Article 33.

The state shall promote access to education and culture for all citizens, assuring the participation of the various economic agents, under the terms of the law.

The state shall oversee private and cooperative education.

Article 34.

The People's Republic of Angola shall create the necessary political, economic, and cultural conditions so that the people may effectively enjoy their rights and fulfill their duties.

Article 35.

The state protects Angolan citizens who travel or reside abroad; they enjoy the same rights and are subject to such duties as are not incompatible with their absence from the country.

Article 36.

The exercise of the citizens' rights, liberties, and guarantees may be suspended or curtailed in a state of siege, declared under the terms of the present law and other ordinary legislation.

In no case may the declaration of a state of siege or a state of emergency affect the right to life, the right to personal integrity and identity, civil capacity, citizenship, the prohibition of ex post facto penal law, the right of the accused to a defense, or the freedom of conscience and religion.

Title III**Organs of the State****Chapter I****Principles****Article 37.**

The organs of sovereignty are the president of the republic, the People's Assembly, the government, and the courts.

The formation, composition, competency, and functions of the organs of sovereignty are as defined in the present law.

Article 38.

The organs of the state are organized and function in accordance with the following rules:

- a) Each organ, within the limits of its competence, develops the necessary initiative to make use of the local resources and the contributions of the civil society in performing its functions;
- b) All bodies shall have freedom of discussion and proposal and the freedom to criticize the activity of any organ of the state; the minority shall yield to the majority;
- c) Lower organs shall answer for their activity to the higher organs and shall execute the decisions of the latter;
- d) Local autonomy;
- e) The decentralization and deconcentration of administration, without prejudice to the unity of governmental and administrative action.

Article 39.

The people's assemblies are the highest bodies of government at each level of the political-administrative division of the country.

The people's assemblies are constituted by elected deputies who are responsible to the people in the exercise of their office.

Article 40.

The deputies are representatives of all the people, without distinction as to race, social class, or religious, ideological, or political persuasion. They struggle for the consolidation of national unity, for the interests of the nation, and against all manifestations of racism, tribalism, and regionalism.

The deputies serve the people and participate actively in their respective assemblies, mobilizing all the people for the tasks of national reconstruction.

Article 41.

Deputies shall be guaranteed leave from their professional employment, whenever necessary, to perform their duties in the respective assemblies.

Article 42.

For political-administrative purposes, the territory of the People's Republic of Angola is divided into provinces, municipalities, communes, and neighborhoods or settlements.

Chapter II**President of the Republic****Article 43.**

The president of the republic is the chief of state, the chief of government and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of Angola.

As chief of state, the president of the republic symbolizes national unity and represents the nation at national and international levels.

Article 44.

The president of the republic has the following powers:

- a) To represent the state and the government, to direct general policy and to take care that the Constitution is obeyed;
- b) To direct and coordinate the activity of the government;
- c) To appoint and dismiss the prime minister, the ministers, the secretaries of state, the vice ministers, the undersecretaries of state, the governors and vice governors of the provinces, the justices of the People's Supreme Tribunal, the attorney general of the republic, the assistant attorneys general and the aides to the attorney general of the republic, the governor and vice governors of the Bank of Brazil, the dean and assistant dean of the university, and other individuals as determined by law;
- d) To appoint and dismiss ambassadors and to accept the credentials of foreign diplomatic representatives. It is proposed, alternatively, that the function of coordination be passed to the prime minister, with the chief of government retaining the function of direction of the government;
- e) As commander-in-chief, to direct the Angolan Armed Forces and national defense and security;
- f) To appoint and dismiss the chief of general staff of the Angolan Armed Forces and the commanders of the three branches of the Armed Forces;
- g) To promote and demote, commission and decommission general officers of the Angolan Armed Forces;
- h) To confer military decorations, on his own initiative;
- i) To preside over the National Defense Council;
- j) To designate, from among the deputies who are members of the Permanent Commission, a substitute to serve in his absence or in case of temporary impairment;
- k) To declare war and make peace, with the approval of the People's Assembly;
- l) To pardon and to commute sentences;
- m) To declare a state of siege or a state of emergency, under the terms of the law;
- n) To sign and publish, in the DIARIO DA REPUBLICA, the laws and resolutions of the People's Assembly and of its permanent Commission and the decrees and resolutions of the Council of Ministers;
- o) To revoke acts of members of the government and of the governors of the provinces if they violate the Constitution, laws, and other legal dispositions, or if they are contrary to the general interest of the country;
- p) To exercise all the other duties provided in the Constitution.

Article 45.

In the execution of his office, the president of the republic issues presidential decrees and dispatches which shall be published in the DIARIO DA REPUBLICA.

Article 46.

The Council of the Republic is a state organ which advises the president of the republic on matters related to the political development of the civilian society, national unity, peace, harmony, and social stability.

The composition, attributions, and function of the Council of the Republic shall be determined by ordinary law.

Chapter III

People's Assembly

Article 47.

The People's Assembly is the supreme organ of the power of the state in the People's Republic of Angola and expresses the sovereign will of the Angolan people.

The People's Assembly promotes the fulfillment of the general objectives of the People's Republic of Angola.

Article 48.

The People's Assembly has the following powers:

- a) To revise and approve the Constitution;
- b) To approve, modify or revoke laws and to submit them to prior popular consultation when deemed suitable by the nature of the legislation at issue;
- c) To take care for the constitutionality of the laws and other legal dispositions and to exercise general oversight of the faithful execution of the Constitution;
- d) To approve the National Plan and General State Budget, as well as the respective executive reports;
- e) To establish and revise the political-administrative division of the country;
- f) To grant amnesty;
- g) To exercise the strongest control over acts of the government and other organs of state;
- h) To ratify the legislative acts of the Permanent Commission;
- i) To revoke or modify the decisions of the people's assemblies at lower levels if they violate the Constitution, the laws and other legal dispositions, or if they are contrary to the general interests of the country or of other areas of the political-administrative division;
- j) To revoke or modify the decrees and resolutions of the Council of Ministers if they are contrary to the laws and resolutions of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly;
- k) To evaluate the reports periodically submitted by the Permanent Commission, the Council of Ministers, the People's Supreme Court, the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, and the provincial people's assemblies, accounting for their activities;
- l) To authorize the president of the republic to declare a state of siege or a state of emergency, defining the extent of the suspension of the constitutional guarantees;
- m) To authorize the president of the republic to declare war and make peace;
- n) To decree a general mobilization in case of war or imminent attack;
- o) To ratify and reject international treaties, under the terms defined by law;
- p) To bestow decorations and honorific titles;
- q) To deliberate on other basic issues of domestic and foreign policy.

Article 49.

The People's Assembly and its Permanent Commission shall, in the exercise of their office, issue laws and resolutions.

Article 50.

The composition of the People's Assembly, the length of mandate of the deputies, and the method of election are established by law.

Article 51.

The president of the republic is the president of the People's Assembly.

In the absence or temporary indisposition of the president of the republic, sessions of the People's Assembly are chaired by a member of the Permanent Commission designated by the president of the republic.

It is proposed, alternatively, that in this phase the functions of the president of the People's Assembly and those of the president of the republic be separated forthwith to comply with the principle of the separation of powers, within the framework of the revision of the Constitution.

Article 52.

The People's Assembly is convened by its president.

The People's Assembly shall meet in ordinary session twice a year and in extraordinary session on the initiative of the president of the republic, the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly, or at least one-third of the deputies.

Article 53.

The People's Assembly may deliberate only if more than one-half the total number of members is present.

Decisions of the People's Assembly shall be by a simple majority of the votes, except in the case of amendments to the Constitution, when passage shall be by a vote of two-thirds of the total number of members.

Article 54.

Sessions of the People's Assembly are open to the public, except when, for weighty reasons, the Assembly meets in closed-door session.

Article 55.

Laws are initiated by the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly, the deputies, the working committees of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers, and the unions.

The president of the republic, the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly, and a majority of the deputies in the People's Assembly may propose amendments to the Constitution.

Article 56.

The People's Assembly elects committees of deputies to perform continuing duties or specific tasks.

Article 57.

The deputies of the People's Assembly have the right, under the rules of the Assembly, to direct questions to the Council of Ministers and any member of the latter, and shall receive, from all state enterprises and organs, the cooperation necessary to the performance of their tasks.

Article 58.

No deputy of the People's Assembly may be arrested or tried without the authorization of the Assembly or of the permanent Commission, except when caught in flagrante delicto in a criminal fraudulent act which incurs a major penalty.

Chapter IV**Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly****Article 59.**

The Permanent Commission is the organ of the People's Assembly which assumes the powers of the latter when it is not in session; it is not empowered, however, to amend the Constitution.

Article 60.

The Permanent Commission is composed of the president of the People's Assembly and 29 elected deputies, nominated by the People's Assembly and its chairmen.

The Permanent Committee is chaired and convened by the president of the People's Assembly.

Article 61.

The Permanent Committee is responsible to the People's Assembly, and must present an annual account of its activities.

Chapter V**Government****Article 62.**

The Council of Ministers is the highest administrative organ of the state, and constitutes the government of the People's Republic of Angola.

The composition of the Council of Ministers is determined by law.

Article 64.

The Council of Ministers has the following powers:

- a) To organize and direct the execution of the domestic and foreign policy of the state, in accordance with the decisions of the People's Assembly and its Permanent Commission;
- b) To direct, coordinate, and oversee the activity of the ministries and other central organs of administration of the state;
- c) To provide for the national defense, the maintenance of internal order and security, and the protection of the rights of the citizens;
- d) To guide the development of the nation's economy;

- e) To draft proposals for the National Plan and the General State Budget for approval by the People's Assembly, and to organize, direct, and monitor their execution;
- f) To draft legislative proposals and resolutions for the deliberation of the People's Assembly;
- g) To negotiate and approve international treaties and to submit them for ratification by the People's Assembly, under the terms of the law;
- h) To implement and execute the laws and resolutions of the People's Assembly and its Permanent Commission;
- i) To exercise leadership and control of the administrative activities of the local organs of the state;
- j) To revoke acts of the members of the government and of the provincial governors which are in violation of the Constitution, or are contrary to the laws and other legal dispositions or resolutions of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers;
- k) To propose to the People's Assembly that it revoke decisions of the provincial assemblies that are in violation of the Constitution or the laws or that are contrary to the general interest of the country or of other areas of the political-administrative division.

Article 65.

In the execution of its tasks, the Council of Ministers issues decrees and resolutions.

Article 66.

The Council of Ministers is answerable to the People's Assembly and must present an annual accounting of its activities and annual reports on the execution of the National plan and of the General State Budget.

Article 67.

1. The prime minister is competent:

- a) To assist the chief of government in executing the general policy of the government;
- b) To keep the chief of government informed at all times of the functioning of the organs of government;
- c) To exercise other duties that are delegated to him by the chief of government or by law.

2. The ministers and secretaries of state are competent:

- a) To take responsibility for executing the policy defined for the respective organ and for the good execution of the laws;
- b) To maintain general relations between the government and the other organs of state.

3. The prime minister, ministers, and secretaries of state issue executive decrees and dispatches which shall be published in the DIARIO DA REPUBLICA.

Article 68.

The number, title, and competence of the ministers and other organs is determined by law.

It is proposed that the prime minister shall be responsible for the coordination of the government and the chief of government shall be responsible for its direction.

Chapter VI

Local Organs of the State

Article 69.

The organs of popular government at the level of the provinces are the provincial people's assemblies and their respective executive organs.

The forms of organization of the organs of popular government at the municipal and communal levels shall be determined by law.

Article 70.

The people's assemblies shall, in their political-administrative areas, promote the achievement of the objectives of the state, conducting their activities for the reinforcement of national unity and the constant improvement of the material and cultural conditions of the life of the people.

Article 71.

The people's assemblies deliberate, within the standards and guidelines of the higher organs, on matters pertaining to their respective political-administrative areas.

Article 72.

The people's assemblies act in close collaboration with the social organizations and rely on the initiative and broad participation of the people.

Article 73.

The people's assemblies elect committees of deputies to engage in ongoing activities or specific tasks.

Article 74. The executive organs of the people's assemblies are the provincial commissions.

The provincial commissions are directed by the governor of the respective province.

The forms of organization of the executive organs of popular power at the municipal and communal level will be determined by law.

Article 75.

The governor of the province is the representative of the president of the republic and is the chief of government in the respective province.

The provincial people's assembly is convened and chaired by the governor of the province.

The governor of the province is answerable to the president of the republic, the Council of Ministers, and the provincial people's assembly, and must periodically render an accounting of his activity to them.

Article 76.

The composition, attributes, and organization of the people's assemblies, as well as their executive organs and other organs of the local administration of the state, shall be established by law.

Chapter VII**Courts and Offices of the Attorney General****Article 77.**

Justice is administered in the name of the Angolan people by the People's Supreme Tribunal and the other courts established by law.

Article 78.

The courts defend the principles established in the Constitution and ensure the legality and the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of the citizens and of the various organisms and entities.

Article 79.

The courts repress and combat violations of the law, contribute to the process of rehabilitating the delinquents, and educate citizens in the voluntary and conscientious observance of the law and the social ethic.

Article 80.

The courts are collegial bodies constituted by professional judges and popular advisors, with equal rights in hearing and judging cases.

Article 81.

In the exercise of their functions, judges are independent and are obligated only to act within the law.

Article 82.

The primary function of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic is to enforce the law, taking care to see that the laws and other legal dispositions are obeyed by the agencies of the state, economic and social entities, and by the citizens.

The Office of the Attorney General of the Republic is an organic entity subordinate to the president of the republic; it is organized vertically and is independent of the local organs of government.

The organization and powers of the Office of the Attorney General are established by law.

Article 83.

The People's Supreme Tribunal and the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic are answerable to the People's Assembly and shall present annual reports of their activity.

Title IV**National Defense****Article 84.**

The state shall provide for the defense of the nation.

The objectives of national defense are to guarantee national independence, territorial integrity, and the freedom and security of the people against any foreign aggression or threat, within the framework of the instituted constitutional order and international law.

Article 85

The National Defense Council is chaired by the president of the republic and its composition is determined by law.

The National Defense Council is the advisory organ for matters relating to national defense and to the organization, function, and discipline of the Armed Forces; it has the administrative powers attributed to it by law.

Article 86.

The Angolan Armed Forces, as a state institution, are permanent, regular, and apolitical; they are responsible for the military defense of the nation and the protection of the constitutional powers.

The Angolan Armed Forces, under the supreme authority of the president of the republic, are obedient to the competent organs of sovereignty, under the terms of the present law and other ordinary legislation.

The Armed Forces are composed solely of Angolan citizens; their organization and training are established by law.

Article 87.

It is the right and the highest and undecidable duty of every citizen to take part in the defense of the territorial integrity of the country.

Military service is compulsory. The forms of fulfilling that service shall be defined by law.

Title V**Symbols of the People's Republic of Angola****Article 88.**

The symbols of the People's Republic of Angola are the flag, the seal, and the anthem.

Article 89.

The national flag has two colors in two horizontal stripes. The upper stripe is ruby red and the lower stripe is black; they have the following symbolic meaning:

Ruby red: the blood shed by Angolans during the colonial oppression, in the struggle for national liberation, and in defense of the country.

Black: the African continent.

In the center is a design composed of a section of a cogged wheel, symbol of the workers and of industrial production;

a machete, symbol of the peasants, of agricultural production and of the armed struggle; and a star, symbol of international solidarity.

The cogged wheel, the machete, and the star are yellow, representing the wealth of the country.

Article 90.

The seal of the People's Republic of Angola is formed by a section of a cogged wheel and a sheaf of corn, coffee, and cotton, representing, respectively, the workers and industrial production; and the peasants and agricultural production.

At the bottom is an open book, symbolizing education and culture, and a rising sun, symbolizing the new country. At the center is a machete and a hoe, symbolizing work and the initiation of the armed struggle. At the top is a star, symbolizing international solidarity and progress.

Article 91.

The national anthem is "Forward Angola."

Title VI

Final and Temporary Dispositions

Article 92.

Until people's assemblies are constituted at all levels of the political-administrative division, the local organs of government at the municipal, communal, neighborhood, or settlement level are regulated by special law.

Article 93.

The laws and regulations in effect in the People's Republic of Angola shall be applicable if they have not been amended or revoked and are not contrary to the letter and spirit of the present law.

Article 94.

All international agreements and treaties signed by the People's Republic of Angola, including those signed in the period before independence, remain in force, as long as they are not contrary to the interests of the Angolan state and the letter and spirit of the present law.

Article 95.

The mandates of the deputies of the People's Assembly and the local assemblies shall be considered valid until new elections are held.

Article 96.

The mandate of the president of the republic is considered valid until new elections are held.

In the event of the death or permanent impairment of the president of the republic, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party shall designate one of its members to exercise the office of the president of the republic temporarily.

The temporary period may not be longer than 30 days.

Article 97.

The present law goes into effect at 0000 on 11 November 1975.

Approved by acclamation by the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, on 10 November 1975. Revised and amended by the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party on 11 August 1980.

Revised and amended by the People's Assembly on [left blank] March 1991.

Note Explaining the Amendments Introduced in the Constitution with the Partial Revision

Explanation of Partial Revision

In the partial revision of the Constitution, as stated in the preamble of the law approving the constitutional revision, a series of changes has been introduced, aimed, above all, to consecrate the multiparty system and the dissociation of the Armed Forces from any political party, and to give constitutional recognition to the changes that have been introduced in the economic area through legislation approved in recent years.

Chapter I

Basic Principles

Article 1. This article establishes that the People's Republic of Angola is a democratic state of law.

Article 2. In place of the previous Article 2, in which the MPLA-Labor Party is defined as the leading force of the society, this article establishes the principle of pluralism of expression and of political organization and respect for and protection of the fundamental rights of man. Meanwhile, articles 95 and 96 have been introduced to maintain the legitimacy of the power exercised by the state in the transition period before the general elections.

Article 3. This article maintains the principle that sovereignty rests with the Angolan people and provides that they exercise the power directly or through elected representatives. It also establishes universal suffrage, by secret ballot, and equality of the vote, under the terms provided in the Constitution.

Article 4. A new article has been introduced, establishing the role of the political parties in the People's Republic of Angola and the principles that should govern their organization and function.

Articles 5 and 6 correspond to articles 4 and 5 of the present Constitution. There are small changes aimed to depoliticize the Constitution.

Article 7 corresponds to the present Article 7.

Articles 8, 9, and 10 replace the present articles 8, 9, and 10 and recognize a mixed economy with various types of ownership, all enjoying equal protection, and the role of the state in the economy, contrary to the present system.

which establishes the principle that the basis of the economic and social system is socialist ownership. These articles modify and essentially change the basis of the Angolan economic system.

Article 11. The present Article 11 is amended to add that the state respects and protects the ownership and possession of land by the peasants and other individuals or groups, within the principle that the land is considered the original property of the state.

Article 12. Article 12 of the present Constitution has been brought up to date.

Articles 13, 14, 15, and 16 correspond to the present articles 13, 14, 15, and 16, with minor alterations to adapt them to the recommended political system.

Chapter II

Fundamental Rights and Duties

This chapter makes additions to various articles, to specify more precisely the nature of the fundamental rights and duties of the citizens as set forth in the present Constitution; in some cases it establishes principles that were not previously set down.

Thus the following new articles were introduced.

Article 17. This article fills a gap in the present Constitution, which makes no reference to citizenship; the terms of citizenship are to be established by ordinary legislation, which will be approved along with the constitutional revision.

Article 21. The role of the family in the society is constitutionally recognized.

Article 22. This article develops the concepts set forth in the present Article 22, expanding the constitutional guarantees to freedom of assembly, of demonstration, of speech, of the press, and of other forms of expression.

It does not admit the possibility of the emergence of groups whose aims or activities are contrary to constitutional law.

Article 23. This article establishes the principle of freedom to organize professional associations and unions and the freedom of citizens to join unions; union representatives elected by the workers shall be protected by the state.

Article 24. The right to strike is established and the lockout is prohibited; this right will be regulated by ordinary law.

Article 25. Freedom of the press is guaranteed and censorship of a political, ideological, or artistic nature is prohibited; this right will be regulated by ordinary law.

Articles 26 and 27 establish constitutional guarantees for citizens in the area of law and criminal prosecution, including habeas corpus.

Articles 31 and 32. The present articles 29 and 27 were partially revised, establishing the policy of alliances in education, culture, and health.

Article 35 provides that the state will protect Angolan citizens who, for any reason, are residing outside the country.

Article 36 has reference to the state of exception, which constitutes a suspension or curtailment of the fundamental rights of the citizens; it establishes the limitations to which the state of siege or state of emergency are subject.

Title III

Organs of State

Chapter I (Principles)

Article 37 defines the organs of sovereignty of the People's republic of Angola.

Article 38 substantially revises articles 31 and 32 of the present Constitution; it eliminates the principle of the organization of the state on the basis of democratic centralism and alters the rules that govern the organization and functioning of the state.

Article 40. The first two paragraphs of Article 35 of the present Constitution are eliminated as inconsistent with reality and practice.

Articles 39, 41, and 42 correspond to articles 33, 34, and 36 of the present Constitution.

Chapter II

President of the Republic

Article 43 eliminates the express statement that the president of the republic is the president of the MPLA-Labor Party. This issue taken up in the final and temporary dispositions, which maintain this principle and the full validity of the mandate of the president until the first presidential elections are held. They also establish the precautionary mechanisms to designate a substitute for the president in the event of temporary or permanent impairment. (Article 96)

Article 44 gives the president of the republic further special powers, such as the power to appoint and dismiss the chief of general staff and the commanders of the three branches of the Angolan Armed Forces, to promote, commission, and decommission general officers in the Armed Forces, to confer military decorations, on his own initiative, and to preside over the Military Defense Council.

The president also has the power to declare a state of siege and a state of emergency, under the terms of the law.

In this phase, it is provided that the president of the republic shall be the chief of government, and since it is proposed to create the post of prime minister, it is suggested that the latter coordinate the government under the direction of the president of the republic, who will continue to be the chief of government.

Reference to the substitution for the president of the republic in the event of his death or permanent impairment has been removed from this chapter and inserted in the final and temporary dispositions.

Chapter III

People's Assembly

The principal change introduced in this chapter gives constituent power to the People's Assembly, contrary to the present Constitution, in which this power belongs to the MPLA-Labor Party.

This substantial change is contained in Article 48.

Article 48.

The first line establishes that the People's Assembly is competent to revise and approve the Constitution.

This article, together with Article 52, takes the initiative to revise the Constitution away from the MPLA-Labor Party and gives it to the president of the republic, the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly, and a majority of the deputies of the People's Assembly.

Article 51.

The Article maintains the principle that the president of the republic is the president of the People's Assembly and proposes as an alternative that, in this phase, the functions of these two posts be separated immediately, based on the principle of the separation of powers of the distinct organs of sovereignty.

Article 52.

In this article, the MPLA-Labor Party no longer has the initiative to convene the People's Assembly, as established in the present Article 42.

Chapter IV

Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly

Article 60.

This organ has been expanded to 29 (twenty-nine) elected deputies, on proposal of the People's Assembly and its chair.

Chapter V

Government

Article 64.

Line d), Article 58, of the present Constitution has been amended, replacing "to ensure economic and social development through centralized direction and planning" with "to guide the development of the national economy."

Article 64, line i) defines as one of the attributions of the Council of Ministers the power "to negotiate and approve international treaties and submit them for ratification by the People's Assembly," whereas Article 58, line g) of the present Constitution states that the Council of Ministers is competent to "sign international treaties and submit them for ratification by the People's Assembly."

Article 70. [as published]

This article provides for the creation of the post of prime minister, whose function is to assist the president of the republic and chief of government in the conduct of general policy.

The second sentence in this article establishes the principal attributions of the ministers and secretaries of state.

Chapter VI

Local Organs of Government

This chapter has undergone some changes. It refers only to the organs of power at the provincial level, leaving everything respecting the remaining levels of the political-administrative division to be established by ordinary law, so that, in this phase, the government may better define the forms of organization of these organs of government and clarify their powers.

Article 74.

This article replaces the concept of the Provincial Commission with that of the governor of the province.

Chapter VII

Courts and Office of the Attorney General of the Republic

This chapter was not changed significantly, except for some articles (articles 78, 79, and 82, which replace articles 73, 74, and 77 of the present Constitution) in which unnecessary ideological references, such as "socialism" and "socialist legality," have been eliminated.

Title IV

National Defense

This new title was introduced to bring together all aspects directly related to national defense.

Article 84 establishes the generic attributions of the state in the area of national defense.

Article 85 defines the generic attributions of the National Defense Council.

Article 86.

The current name of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, or FAPLA, linked historically to the MPLA, has been changed to the Armed Forces; as an apolitical institution of the state, they are subordinate to the supreme authority of the president of the republic and owe obedience to the competent organs of government. This article replaces Article 6 of the present Constitution.

Article 87 replaces Article 19 of the present Constitution, maintaining the principle of compulsory military service and the obligation of citizens to take part in the defense of the country.

Title V

Symbols of the People's Republic of Angola

This chapter defines the slight changes made to bring the meaning of some elements of the national symbols up to date. (Articles 89, 90)

Title VI

Final and Temporary Dispositions

In addition to retaining articles in the present Constitution, two new articles (92 and 93) have been introduced, specifically covering the transition period in which the present Constitution will remain in effect.

Luanda, 29 January 1991

National Commission for Constitutional Revision

*** Van-Dunem Heads Visiting Delegation to Namibe**

91AF0870B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 12 Mar p 2

[Text] Franca Van-Dunem, Angola's minister of planning, yesterday traveled to the nation's southeast province of Namibe for an aid and fact-finding visit on behalf of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Together with a delegation of top government leaders, Van-Dunem visited Tombwa (93 kilometers south of the city of Namibe, the provincial capital. Tombwa is a fishing town with a population of 20,000.)

In Tombwa, the minister checked on the rehabilitation and operation of six facilities of the ocean products company Empromar. He also stopped at two fish-meal factories one of which is in private hands.

The Empromar stay included visits to the company's salting, drying, and canning plants, its maritime offices, the Dack Doy Shipyard, and the port of Rei Mandume.

Local sources put the cost of rehabilitation of these facilities at \$14 million, including \$4 million from the government of Italy for the fish-meal plant.

Also in Tombwa, the visitors received a briefing on an antidesertification project designed to protect the town with a greenbelt. It also calls for massive reforestation with the planting of several species of trees.

Phase one of the project is due to last three years and is funded by the United Nations Development Organization [UNDP] and FAO [UN Food and Agriculture Organization].

Empromar, which employs some 700 workers, produced 2,000 tons of canned, 12,300 tons of frozen, and 11,000 tons of dried fish in 1990. Officials at the fish-meal plants predicted that their rehabilitation will lead to significant reduction of imported food ingredients and increased sardine fishing.

The second part of the program featured visits to a pair of facilities headquartered in the city of Namibe: the privately-owned Bela Vista saltworks and the Somar, a canning and refrigeration company.

Van-Dunem also met with members of the province's party [MPLA—Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and government Executive Committee and with local business leaders to discuss development projects in the province.

Included in the delegation were: Joao Lourenco, of the MPLA-Labor Party BP [Political Bureau]; Paulo Kassoma, Ambrosio Silvestre, and Ramos da Cruz, ministers of transport and communications, commerce, and fisheries; Jose Leitao, secretary of the Council of Ministers; and Joao Jardim, vice minister of agriculture and rural Development.

Also in the delegation were Fernando Teixeira, governor of the National Bank of Angola and Colonel Jose Maria and Maria Torres, respectively, the presidential secretaries for defense and security, and economic and social affairs.

*** Cabotang Inaugurates Luanda-Cabinda Route**

91AF0870A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 12 Mar p 3

[Text] The people of Cabinda last Saturday gave the Mandume, a vessel of the Angolan company Cabotang, a warm welcome on its maiden voyage which took place on the recently created Luanda-Cabinda run.

Those on hand for the occasion included: Paulo Kassoma, transport and communications minister; Maria Mambo Cafe, secretary of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Provincial Committee; and August Tomas, provincial commissar.

The Mandume has space for some 360 passengers and a cargo capacity of 200 tons. This makes it one of the Cabotang Line's finest ships. It features excellent day-rooms where passengers can spend the 12-hour trip in comfort.

"It is a dream come true," said residents of Cabinda. The nation's northernmost city has suffered from the absence of such service for years.

Transport Minister Kassoma also took advantage of the occasion to hand over another vessel to Cabotang. The Machado will begin immediate service on provincial runs only.

Cabotang is an Angolan company that deserves praise for showing recent signs of growth. "We are gaining experience and are about to reap the fruits of that experience in service to the country as a whole," a director of the firm said.

This makes it all the more unfortunate that the growth has not included what is most needed to consolidate the company's standing in the shipping world. It has yet to train and and maximize use of its Angolan personnel.

As a maritime nation of some importance with a significant number of vessels under its flag, Angola is in a situation that is nothing short of incredible. Despite the country's years of oceangoing experience, no Angolan has ever been made first pilot or ship's captain.

This is all the more incredible given the number of Angolan second officers who daily demonstrate the abilities and aptitudes required for command. They lack only a brief apprenticeship in an STCW/78 [expansion not given] country belonging to the International Maritime Organization [IMO].

Generally speaking, a pilot reaches first-officer status after logging 2,500 hours of navigational experience. This country has pilots with more than 7,000 hours and ten years at sea. What must they do to be promoted?

"We have gone abroad to schools (in Cuba, Portugal and the USSR). Today all our classmates from other countries have commands, and we have more hours than some foreign commanders working with us," said second officer Domingos Kapindica.

This situation has led to a certain amount of discontent among our officers, and many have left the country. It would cost much less to make use of their experience than it does to get help from abroad.

Cabotang, for example, must look abroad to meet its needs for navigational personnel. In fact, it gets four of its second officers through four-month contracts with Angonave, another domestic line that still offers incentives to keep Angolans in its hire.

Let us suppose that the development of any country depends upon upgrading the skills and qualifications of its people. If this is so, then it is hard to see how the company can grow through dependence on foreigners and indifference to the flight of its domestic staff.

It stands to reason that if the company has already spent money on basic maritime training, it should also provide for advanced study under the best possible conditions. It ought to spend at least half as much doing this as it does to attract outside help.

"An executive who has never been to sea cannot feel or understand a sailor's problems," Pelenda Joao, another second officer, said. "Our problems could be solved through linkage between administrative and technical services."

In 1986, experts from the UNDP [United Nations Development Program] and the IMO visited our country to meet Transport and Communications Ministry and shipping company officials. The visitors wound up their work by recommending ratification of the STCW convention of IMO/78 to our authorities.

The delegation called for joint training and certification with IMO member countries and official publication of the names of those qualifying for certificates. Only in 1988 did the DIARIO DA REPUBLICA publish a list of those holding diplomas for maritime skills.

The list was issued as joint executive decree 25/88 by the Ministries of Planning, Finance, Labor, Public Administration and Social Security, plus the training institutions. This led technical personnel to file complaints with the Transport and Communications Ministry demanding that it take similar action.

One letter said: "We demand compliance with the decree in issue 47-1 of the DIARIO DA REPUBLICA which entitles us to classification as senior technicians under the operational standard for maritime workers and technicians."

The recipients of these letters never judged them worthy of a reply, and the technicians were left with only one alternative. They left the country in search of jobs that would allow them to seek advanced training.

It requires only \$5,000 and very little time for the technicians we already have to complete their training and certification. However, this is considered too much money by Angolan firms that pay foreign help \$2,000 and \$3,000 a month year after year.

"We get the impression that someone does not want to reduce the number of foreign experts in our country," one Angolan technician said. "We get only \$20 a day on international routes."

Quite aside from the need to do so during the present period of economic readjustment, it is far cheaper to train an Angolan than to continue hiring so many foreign pilots. Unless this changes, we will be taking two steps forward and one backwards.

* War Said To Impede Huila Fruit Distribution

91AF0871F Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 13 Mar 91 p 3

[Article by JORNAL DE ANGOLA correspondent Miguel Filipe]

[Text] Lubango—Whereas outside of Angola this species of fruit is highly prized, nearly 1,100 tons of pears are beginning to rot in the Green Belt of Palanca, in the vicinity of Lubango, for lack of purchasing power on the part of the people and the local industry's inability to cope with consumption requirements.

This turn of events is beginning to worry the local fruit growers who thus see their efforts frustrated from year to year in their attempt to increase production.

JORNAL DE ANGOLA obtained on the spot opinions from Ventura Hateua, director of the Agrarian Development Station [EDA], and from Gilberto de Oliveira Correia, an experienced grower and owner of the "Marioko" fruit farm.

In addition to being short of funds, most of the traditional purchasers of fruit in Lubango, such as the local markets, are stockpiled with pears and apples. Even as far south as Namibia, there are signs of the country's inability to receive produce from Humpata.

Meanwhile, there are thoughts of unloading the fruit by sending it to Cunene Province, even though this is a market which does not offer many guarantees. The change in currency, as is known, has not yet reached all of its areas and this has left many people without funds; moreover, the province does not have a single industry capable of absorbing pears.

This is a new development caused by the impossibility of having a free circulation of vehicles conveying the fruit to the provinces of Benguela and Luanda where (as before 1975) it could be absorbed by industries specializing in juice and other fruit products for human consumption.

The local industrial sector (manufacturers of fermented drinks: the Bebe-Huila, Kurica, and Proteica), these alone do not have sufficient "stomach" to handle so much fruit, judging by the traditional functional debilities prevailing for a long time.

Fruit farmer Gilberto Correia says that he is planning to ship 80 tons of fruit to Bebe-Huila, "but this is like putting a drop of water in the ocean, for the Green Belt has an abundance of fruit which has not yet been picked."

The widely spoken of marketing and produce conservation firm, Eco-Frio, in Humpata, has also thrown in the towel in view of this situation, alleging that conditions are not suitable for preserving the pears in cold-storage facilities.

"Last year the pears were eaten because we were hungry due to the drought. This year we have food," said Gilberto Correia, a man whose face tanned by the sun makes him appear to be about 40 some years of age.

The Humpata area is a horticultural and fruit-growing region par excellence. It is the only area in Huila Province where large quantities of fruit, vegetables, etc., are produced.

With the abandonment of most of the agricultural farms by colonists at the time of independence, the government decided to introduce new crops, such as improved corn, feed sorghum, "massango," and peanuts, to assure the people's self-sufficiency in the food sector, particularly in view of the faulty operation of the marketing system regarding the procurement of staples.

According to explanations given by Ventura Hateua, director of the EDA, the new-crop procedure has been in operation since about 1986 and has given good results.

A somewhat questionable set of figures presented by that official indicates that the municipality has 11 peasant associations employing about 1,078 individuals and that those organizations are cultivating about 800 hectares of land.

By August of this year, if the rains hold out, there should be a good harvest of crops: 150 hectares of feed sorghum, 37 of beans, and 50 of "massango."

In the previous agricultural year, the total yield was 60 tons of Kalahari corn, 15 of beans, 10 of feed sorghum, half-a-ton of peanuts, and 91 tons of common white potatoes.

But even so, Humpata is best known for its fruit and vegetables. This is a known fact. Last year about 2,000 tons were marketed inasmuch as the trees themselves did not produce well; and the fruit produced was mostly of poor quality from both a marketing and consumption standpoint. This is another fact.

No steps have been taken to treat or replace the fruit trees, some of which are 30 years old and never replaced. The Ministry of Agriculture departments responsible for this activity do not function. Humpata has a center for agroeconomic studies, but until now only the name remains.

According to the EDA director, that center was converted to a production department and for a long time has not been concerned with the care and planting of trees.

In the way of results, the trees have aged, the production and productivity of the orchards have decreased, and the harvested fruit no longer has the desired taste. It is a situation which does not appear to concern anyone!

The seminars put on by the agricultural sector center only on the discussion of matters relating to corn projects, and much less to those of a health nature which, after all, is of primary concern.

Agriculturist Gilberto Correia said that the agricultural sector does not even furnish the chemicals needed in treating the trees. He estimates that, at that rate, within six years Humpata will no longer be able to produce any usable fruit.

As an example, he pointed out the peach and several species of citrous fruit which are practically nonexistent. In his opinion, there are some trees which should be burned.

But according to that agriculturist, the basic problem is not the supply of chemical products. Rather, it is a matter of technical procedures, for some of the trees have been replaced, but these are isolated initiatives.

Moreover, fruit growers in the Green Belt of Palanca—according to their coordinator—are still complaining about the lack of material support on the part of the state organizations responsible for that area. Reference is particularly made to the need for fertilizers and motorized pumps, among other items.

Gilberto Correia asserts ironically that the drought experienced in the last four years was a necessary evil, for if it had rained regularly, the potato crop in the municipality would have been no longer existent.

"This year," the agriculturist explains, "we harvested 53 tons of potatoes; seeding was conducted without the possibility of a good yield if the torrential rains continue and fertilizer is not supplied."

But all these are aspects which caused official channels to use an abundance of paper and ink without achieving any results. And be that as it may, the Humpata farmers, particularly those based in the Green Belt of Palanca, are continuing to produce. We are aware of this.

*** JMPLA Reports on Cunene Development Needs**

91AF0871E Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 13 Mar 91 p 2

[Article by Pedro Joao]

[Text] In speaking of Cunene Province, one is immediately aware of the courageous and dignified manner in which that province endured the harsh and bloody invasion of the enemies of our people, resulting in the destruction of our infrastructures.

As a matter of fact, Cunene is progressing and has been prevailed upon to display its sense of responsibility through the rehabilitation of its infrastructures and the restoration of a portion of its resources, much of which was destroyed. But support must, out of necessity, be given to those people with the aim of alleviating the difficulties they are facing.

One of the concerns of the party and governmental structures is that of putting a stop to, or better yet, resolving some of the problems associated with the province's socioeconomic life.

Journalists connected with the DIP [Department of Information and Propaganda]/National Committee of the JMPLA/JP [Youth of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola/Youth Party] journeyed to that province, specifically to the municipality of Ombanja, to report aspects of Cunene's development. Here they met with Jorge Madeka, director of the Ministry of Construction, who outlined the difficulties standing in the way of the scheduled rehabilitation of the province's infrastructures.

Madeka said that "the projects scheduled for 1990 were not completed in their entirety due to the shortage of materials normally supplied by the central organizations associated with this sector." Among the ongoing projects, he mentioned the airport, the municipal palace of Xangongo, the completion of Chiulo Hospital, and the restoration of other infrastructures.

Cunene's Province's Ministry of Construction director then went on to say that the central directorate did not respond to the requests made by that sector in the province.

"We never completed the scheduled projects, due to the lack of support withheld by the organizations under my jurisdiction," said Madeka. He then went on to say, "Most of the plans for action scheduled for 1990 were not completed; therefore, we shall have to transfer them to the current year, all of this being due to the lack of material, such as cement, steel plate, and miscellaneous material. We have very little support, and the province continues to experience widespread destruction of its infrastructures," he concluded.

Jorge Madeka also stated that the Ministry of Construction has a National Department for Provincial Assistance [DNAP] but that last year it did nothing to assist the province in terms of materiel.

Madeka also said that construction is under way regarding a district known as "Pioneiro Zeca" in the municipality of Cuanhama and that this will serve to support a certain number of the province's directors and cadres who have no legal residence. The concluding phase of the project will be the responsibility of a Namibian company already contacted, and financing will be provided to the tune of 2,150,700 new kwanzas.

Meanwhile, Pedro Adao Kahalo, secretary of the Provincial Committee of the Cunene Party for the Economic and Social Sphere, characterized the province's socioeconomic situation by asserting that "as for supplying the people with essential goods, efforts have been made to alleviate the situation which has become quite worrisome."

Kahalo also said that there are two systems for supplying the people: one involving wage earners, the other involving rural marketing.

With regard to rural marketing, Pedro Kahalo said that the problem is rather complicated due to the lack of essential products needed by the peasantry. "The products which we receive from Luanda are not compatible with the requirements of the rural population," he said.

In conclusion, the party and government official said that a proposal has been sent to the central organizations of the party and government aimed at decentralizing the province's ceiling so that Cunene could provide direct access to Namibian products badly needed by the people.

*** Luanda Province Rehabilitation Program Launched**

91AF0871D Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 16 Mar 91 p 1

[Text] Improvement in the food supply through expansion of the commercial network and rapid construction of economically profitable housing of the Casseque or Rangel type are some of the principal measures included in the Special Government Program [PEG] for Luanda Province, according to information obtained by JORNAL DE ANGOLA.

Divided among four priority areas, the PEG for Luanda Province calls for measures and investments in the spheres of public domain, supplies for the people at large, political-administrative measures, and mechanisms for the implementation of the program. The first part of the document delineating the provisions of the PEG calls for greater adherence to the disciplinary measures applicable to the police cadres, regulation and protection of public projects, and the implementation of provisions regarding the right to demonstrate and practice worship services per se. The effects of these measures will be felt within eight months, according to the document.

With regard to improvement in supply, it has been suggested that a joint retail network be reestablished in the suburban centers; this would be of the logistic or canteen-operator type and would include improving, painting, and restoring the showcases of commercial firms.

According to the document, the implementation of the program would involve greater responsibility on the part of the municipalities, and it would be up to the community services to provide greater attention to such matters as funeral services, basic sanitation, trash collection, and public lighting in the various districts.

Among the highlights of the program are tasks to be carried out by each of Luanda Province's municipalities. These should determine, for example, the geographical areas where construction would be concentrated on new schools, nurseries, public gardens, roads, bread warehouses, market stalls, or weekly markets themselves.

According to a decision made by the Council of Ministers, the funds for financing these projects will be assured by the office of the chief of state, considering that the General State Budget [OGE] for this year plans to put a stop to the indiscriminate authorization of expenditures not covered by the OGE itself.

Within the scope of political-administrative measures, steps are being taken to appoint young people capable of directing the municipal commissariats and to separate the responsibilities of first secretary of the party from that of municipal commissioner. Although there has not yet been any definition of the requirements established for their appointment, the new municipal commissioners will be preferably chosen from among young members of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], the national party headquarters, and the extinct Ministry of Security of the State.

The new philosophy of the relationship among the various organizations of the local government suggests that the coordination of the foregoing program should be the responsibility of a deputy provincial commissioner for the economic, productive, and social areas, "with a technocratic and knowledgeable profile regarding Luanda Province's problems."

* Congo Fisheries Delegation Visits Luanda

91AF0871B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 13 Mar 91 p 3

[Text] Since the day before yesterday a delegation from the Congolese Ministry of Fishing has been in Luanda on a seven-day visit to our country within the scope of bilateral cooperation in the fishing sector.

The three-member delegation was headed by Makaya Alphonse, the official in charge of the ministry's fishing affairs.

Makaya Alphonse said that, in his opinion, Angola favors greater cooperation with Congo, particularly at a time when relations between the two countries are tending to become stronger.

The Congolese delegation will conduct work sessions with their Angolan counterparts connected with the fishing sector.

* Local Coca-Cola Production To Resume

91AF0871A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 13 Mar 91 p 3

[Text] Beginning in July, Coca-Cola lovers will be able to drink that beverage without constantly having to resort to retail outlets. Within four months, Vitoria, a factory located in what is commonly known as Estrada da Cuca [Cuca Road], shall be producing that soda pop, the world's most commonly consumed carbonated beverage, at an annual market rate of about 600,000 bottles. The 3-deciliter bottles, which we were able to observe at the Vidrul factory, will contain the trademark inscription, "Coca-Cola," on one side of the bottle and "Coke" on the other side, in accordance with the internationally known abbreviation.

Vidrul, the bottle supplier, has already put the pyrographic department into operation and in an initial phase will be able to supply 1 million bottles in April and an additional 2 million by June. At the present time, the company is using the services of an American quality-control expert who has assured JORNAL DE ANGOLA that the product "is comparable to that of other glass factories in Africa." According to him, the quality "is not perfect but is pretty good." As of now, the diameter and engraving are identical to those internationally used by Coca-Cola.

Coca-Cola's return to Angola after 15 years of interruption is assured through a guaranteed investment of \$10 million by the Belgian firm, Sedes Haltermain, on the basis of a contract signed last December with Refrinor [expansion not given]. Of that amount, \$700,000 will be used to import chemicals and plastics during a 12-month period. The new firm, just established, is to be known as the Empresa de Refrigerantes de Luanda [ERL] or the Luanda Soft-Drink Company. "Its share capital will be divided as follows: 78 percent to Sedes, 10 percent to Endiama [expansion not given], and the remaining 12 percent to Refrinor," Julio Baptista, representative in Angola and Mozambique of the Central Africa Beverages Services, told JORNAL DE ANGOLA. He then went on to say that in this initial phase the ERL will lend technical assistance to the project and supply bottle molds, plastic cases, capsules, and cleaning materials valued at \$500,000.

Soft-drink production will be extended to Huambo and Benguela. Julio Baptista said that in the first of these two cities a local factory, owned by Zuid, will be ready to place the first quantity of bottles on the market within the next six to 10 weeks and that in the second city a total of \$2 million will be invested by the Brazilian company, Pao de Acucar [PA], and its subsidiary abroad, Planco [expansion not given].

At the present time, there are insufficient facilities for shipping the bottles produced by Vidrul, and this makes it difficult to transport the glass containers without a high percentage of breakage. However, since the import of plastic is to be assured in the near future, two companies specializing in that type of material are to be installed in Luanda.

Antonio da Silva, Vidrul director, stressed the need to avoid possible stock shortages—particularly in the import of soda—as a means to assure bottle production. According to him, the company urgently needs three dump trucks and a caterpillar tractor at a total expenditure of \$500,000.

Located 25 km north of Luanda, Vidrul wants in the future to install a factory producing sanitary fixtures; this could only occur by merging Vidrul with the Portuguese company, Santos Barosa-Vidros, from which Vidrul receives technical assistance and which holds 9 percent of its share capital.

The secretary of the Council of Ministers, who yesterday at about 1230 hours witnessed the engraving of the Coca-Cola trademark at the Vidrul plant, said that the recovery of the country's soft-drink industry is in keeping with the "measures of great social impact approved by the government." Jose Leita, who was accompanied by Industry Minister Justino Fernandes and National Bank Governor Fernando Teixeira, then visited Induve, Tudor, and Vulcap to observe the operation and current needs of these companies.

As a matter of curiosity, it may be mentioned that Coca-Cola is a multinational U.S. firm founded in 1886 and comprises about 150 plants scattered throughout four continents. Only in Guinea-Bissau and Libya is the company not represented on the African continent.

Malawi

Government Denies Helping Renamo Forces

MB1804184691 Blantyre Domestic Service
in English 1600 GMT 18 Apr 91

[Text] The Malawi Government has refuted allegations by the Mozambican authorities alleging that Malawi was helping Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] in its fighting against the Mozambican Government. The allegation aired on BBC, were made by the governor [as heard] of Sofala Province in Mozambique Lieutenant Colonel Armando Chicamisse who accused Malawi of flying supplies in the night to Renamo bases in Mozambique. The lieutenant governor [as heard] also alleged that foreign commandos were also being flown from Malawi under cover of darkness into Renamo bases inside Mozambique.

Denying the allegations, a spokesman of the Malawi Government in Lilongwe said these accusations were baseless and patently false and bear no resemblance to the facts as they stand. The spokesman said Malawi authorities have never helped Renamo before and are not helping Renamo now and will never help Renamo in the future as this would be contrary to Malawi's long-standing policy of good neighborliness and peaceful coexistence.

He explained that the planes which the Mozambican authorities are alluding to are possibly relief helicopters delivering supplies to the Palombe disaster victims in Mulange District. These helicopters, he said, were being used to deliver emergency supplies such as food, blankets, and medicines to the flood victims because the area in

which the flood occurred is now rendered inaccessible because of the destructions of the roads and bridges.

With these facts, the spokesman said, it is highly irresponsible for Mozambican authorities to make false accusations of such serious nature against Malawi without checking facts first. The spokesman explained that Malawi is compounded with the problem of over 1 million Mozambican refugees fleeing from the 15-year-old civil strife in that country.

He said as such, Malawi cannot afford to accommodate foreign troops with an intention of destabilizing Mozambique which could result in increasing the refugee burden on Malawi's economy. The spokesman concluded that Malawi has no part to play in Mozambique's conflict other than wishing the two warring parties success in their talks so that Mozambique joins the ranks of peaceful and prosperous nations of the world.

Mozambique

MNR-Government Talks To Resume 26 Apr

LD1804093991 Lisbon International Service
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 18 Apr 91

[Text] Peace talks between Ranamo [Mozambique National Resistance—MNR] and the Mozambican Government are due to be resumed on 26 April in Rome. This was announced in Lisbon by Mozambican Transport Minister Armando Guebuza. Our objective, he said, is the normalization of people's lives, and the country will not be able to benefit from democracy before a cease-fire is signed. He added that in his opinion both sides will be discussing political issues—namely, the cease-fire.

National Currency Devalued 22 Percent

MB1604101891 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 16 Apr 91

[Text] The national currency, the metical, was devalued by 22 percent over the weekend. The Bank of Mozambique's exchange rate for the dollar has been fixed at 1,356.4 meticals, compared with 1,111.8 meticals on Saturday [13 April]. The same percentage applies to other foreign currencies. This is the first major devaluation of the metical this year. The devaluation of the metical is part of a package of measures adopted by the Economic Rehabilitation Program. The program was introduced in 1987.

Swaziland

West Urged To 'Stop Interfering' in Africa

MB1704101291 Mbabane THE TIMES OF
SWAZILAND in English 17 Apr 91 pp 1,24

[Report by Gordon Mbuli: "West Should Give Us Time To Develop—PM]

[Excerpt] The Prime Minister, Mr. Obed Dlamini, has appealed to western governments to stop interfering with political affairs of African countries and let them solve

their own problems. In a wide ranging speech on Monday night, Mr. Dlamini said western countries had come a long way to what they are today. He said they each had a long history of their own political, economic and social strife. But never at their stage of development, he said, were they being subjected to outside interference in their affairs, as they were doing to Africa.

Mr. Dlamini was speaking on Monday night at the Swazi Inn Hotel during a dinner hosted by government in honour of the PTA [Preferential Trade Area] swearing-in by His Majesty King Mswati III and the Minister for Commerce, Senator Nkomeni Ntiwane.

"These countries have experienced a lot of things including wars and revolution and no one was pushing them on what they should and should not do."

Referring to the issue of the protection of human rights, he said Swaziland including most African states do not know much about this subject. "The UN Charter on Human Rights could take a politician from Africa time to understand it. "It is in this regard that I must take this opportunity to appeal on behalf of the rest of my colleagues in Africa to Europe to be patient with us and we will make sure that our house is in order," Mr. Dlamini said.

Mr. Dlamini praised the Organization of African Unity (OAU), saying it has been able to liberate African countries.

He said the birth of Preferential Trade Area (PTA) is as a result of the good effort made by OAU. He said PTA is a classical example of a grouping of nations in an effort to improve their economies. [passage omitted]

Zambia

Kaunda on Frontline Group, Relations With RSA

MB1804151991 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 18 Apr 91

[Text] President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, who is also chairman of the seven-nation Frontline States grouping, says he believes the group will have to be dissolved within a year. Interviewed in Lusaka, Mr. Kaunda said the Frontline States, which have spearheaded the fight against apartheid for more than a decade, would be dissolved or formed into an economic cooperation body once the democratization process had been completed in South Africa [RSA]. The Frontline States are Zambia, Zimbabwe, Angola, Mozambique, Botswana, Tanzania, and Namibia.

Turning to criticism leveled at him for holding talks with South African President F. W. de Klerk, Mr. Kaunda said he had done it only as an attempt to end apartheid in South Africa. He said Mr. De Klerk was an honest and sincere man, who had become a central figure in phasing out apartheid and granting freedom to blacks in South Africa.

Mr. Kaunda called on the international community to intervene in resolving the ethnic conflict in South Africa

which, he said, threatened to spill into neighboring countries. He said South Africa shared common ethnic groups with Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland, Namibia, Botswana, and other countries, and there was fear that the fighting could spread to these countries. Mr. Kaunda said the ethnic divisions among blacks were more dangerous than the divisions between blacks and whites.

Kaunda Urges ANC To Continue Negotiations

MB1404154291 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 14 Apr 91

[Text] President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has encouraged the African National Congress [ANC] of South Africa to continue with its peaceful negotiations with the South African Government. President Kaunda was speaking in Lusaka during a visit by the internal leader of the ANC, Mr. Walter Sisulu. The Zambian leader said the ANC had to take advantage of President F.W. de Klerk's recent moves to remove apartheid in South Africa. Mr. Sisulu said the only solution to the problems in South Africa was through peaceful negotiations. He apologized to President Kaunda and the other Frontline heads of state for not consulting them when the ANC recently wrote an open letter to President de Klerk.

Kaunda: State Firms Should Be 'Self-Sustaining'

MB1604102191 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 Apr 91

[Text] President Kaunda has declared that the government will not bail out parastatals which fail to survive the competition resulting from the liberalization of the economy. Comrade Kaunda said the parastatals must compete with other firms and should be self-sustaining because the government would no longer come to their aid. The president was speaking at State House last evening when he met Zambia Breweries management and staff. He said his government was studying the [words indistinct] stand to make market forces play their role. Zambia Breweries should commit itself to meet the (?heavy) competition from importers of canned beer.

Church Urged To Aid 'Deplorable' Conditions

MB1304191491 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Apr 91

[Text] President Kaunda has called on the church in Zambia to work as an instrument of economic recovery to help social conditions which, he said, have reached a deplorable state, especially for the lowly paid. [Words indistinct] his speech, read on his behalf at the synod of the Anglican [words indistinct] for Central Africa in Ndola by Copperbelt provincial chairman Alexander Kamalondo, Comrade Kaunda said the church should help rekindle a spirit of self-help. The president, who could not travel to Ndola because of other commitments, said it was time for Zambia to look at the various problems she was faced with and find solutions that were workable.

Zimbabwe

Army Report Says Renamo Ceases Border Raids

MB1704195391 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1935 GMT 17 Apr 91

[Text] Harare Apr 17 SAPA—South African vehicles had been spotted at Tongogara refugee camp in eastern Zimbabwe to recruit cheap labourers, a Zimbabwe National Army [ZNA] statement said on Wednesday. The statement added that black market currency dealings in rands involving Mozambicans coming from South Africa to visit friends in the camp, were rife. No further details were provided.

A unilateral ceasefire appeared to be in operation along Zimbabwe's eastern border with Mozambique, with no military clashes since December last year, the statement said. An unusually detailed report by the public relations directorate of the ZNA, on a week-long tour of the border area by Army Commander Tapfumaneyi Mujuru last week, said "no military incidents have been initiated by Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] bandits since the Rome agreement".

In December, the rebel Renamo movement and the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] government of President Joaquim Chissano agreed to a partial ceasefire involving the Zimbabwean Army. The agreement confined Zimbabwean troops to two narrow transport corridors in the centre and south of Mozambique, and also obliged Renamo guerrillas to suspend attacks on targets inside the corridors. It made no mention of cross-border operations, however. The ZNA statement said senior officers stationed on the border had told the commander that "since the agreement came into effect, the Renamo bandits seem to have ceased carrying out cross-border operations into Zimbabwe".

"Zimbabwean troops have since been stopped from conducting cross border operations into Mozambique." The

statement is the first official comment on the nearly five-month lull on the eastern border, regularly the scene of massacres and large scale abductions of civilians by Renamo.

The statement added there had been increased illegal civilian border crossings by Mozambicans smuggling dagga, rhino horn and fish into Zimbabwe and trading for maize-meal, cloth, bread, sugar, salt, soap and money. Along the south-eastern area, the report said, there had been a spate of civilians returning to Mozambique—many of whom had deserted the Tongogara refugee camp near the town of Chipinge—in the belief that the Rome agreement had brought peace to the country. "However, most of them were reported to be coming back after realising that Renamo bandits' atrocities continued inside Mozambique," said the statement.

State Acquisition of Land Amendment Passed

MB1704180791 Dakar PANA in English 1730 GMT
17 April 91

[Text] Harare, 17 April (ZIANA/PANA)—The 11th amendment to Zimbabwe's Constitution, which permits the compulsory acquisition of property by the state, took effect on Wednesday, the eve of Zimbabwe's 11th anniversary of independence. The Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment (No 11) Act also renders constitutional moderate corporal punishment of juveniles, and attempts to ensure execution by hanging cannot be declared unconstitutional.

The president on Wednesday fixed 17 April, by means of a statutory instrument published with a government gazette extraordinary, as the date on which the pact should come into force. The act provides for fair compensation to be paid for property acquired compulsorily but does not permit legal challenge through the courts of what constitutes a fair price.

The main purpose of the act is to enable the government to redistribute commercial farmland, most of which is at present in the hands of a few white farmers. Repossession of the land taken from their forefathers by white settlers was a major goal of the country's black majority during the liberation struggle, which ended white minority rule and resulted in independence 11 years ago.

Guinea Bissau

Marine Trade Agreement Signed With Guinea

AB1704223991 Paris AFP in French 1636 GMT
15 Apr 91

[Text] Bissau, 15 Apr (AFP)—Guinea and Guinea Bissau signed a cooperation agreement on marine trade, it was learned from a reliable source. The agreement was signed at the end of a session of the joint commission for cooperation which took place at the end of the week in Bissau. The meeting was jointly chaired by the two countries' ministers for cooperation, Ousmane Sylla for Guinea and Bernardino Cardosos for Bissau.

Liberia

Final Report Contested; Conference Continues

AB1904094291 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 19 Apr 91

[Text] The all-Liberian conference on the country's immediate political future did not end yesterday as expected. The Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia [INPFL] is reported to have raised objections against a report by the committee on the final communique. The leader of the INPFL, in his objection, observed that Togba na Tipoteh Committee's report did not include some key issues raised by the conference, arguing that those issues should have been reflected in the final communique committee's report. Among the issues is the question of general amnesty. Participants are said to have agreed with the INPFL observations and have called for some rectification in the committee's report. The conference resumes later this afternoon. Yesterday, delegates were expected to end the conference with the election of an interim council which should oversee the country until general elections are held in October this year.

President Sawyer Ends Tour, Returns Home

AB1704145591 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 17 Apr 91

[Text] The president of the Interim Government of National Unity, Dr. Amos Sawyer, is back in the country following visits to a number of West African states. The president, who arrived yesterday, visited Sierra Leone, The Gambia, Nigeria, as well as Ghana and Guinea among others. While in these countries Dr. Sawyer briefed the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] authorities on developments in Liberia. The visit by President Sawyer to the ECOWAS states has been described as successful. The president left the country two weeks ago.

Mali

US-RDA Party 'Resurfaces,' Bureau Set Up

AB1704144191 Dakar PANA in English 1243 GMT
17 Apr 91

[Text] Bamako, 17 April (AMAP/PANA)—The single ruling party of Mali's former president Modibo Keita, the

Sudanese Union-African Democratic Rally [US-RDA], which ruled the country from 1960 to 1968 has resurfaced after 23 years in suspension. Hundreds of persons representing the Sudanese section of the RDA on Sunday in Bamako expressed their intention to begin negotiations with the new authorities to revive the party. They have also set up a 46-member provisional bureau of the party, headed by Mamadou Madeira Keita, former minister and member of the political bureau of the US-RDA.

Other members of the bureau include the widow of the late president Drissa Diarra and Gabou Diawara who respectively served as political secretary and youth secretary. Former ministers of the post-independence administration, such as Ousmane Ba (external affairs), Seydou Badian Kouyate (economy and planning) as well as the director of UNESCO regional bureau in Dakar, Baba Hakim Haidara, are also among the sponsors of the party.

Established in 1966, the US-RDA, led the country to its independence on 22 September, 1960 under Keita. Keita, whose rehabilitation is the subject of repeated demands from some Malians, died in detention at the infamous Djiloron camp in Bamako on 16 May 1977 under circumstances that have never been explained.

Nigeria

Democratic Changes in West Africa Viewed

AB1804175091 Lagos International Service
in English 1030 GMT 18 Apr 91

[Ishola Dada commentary]

[Text] [Words indistinct] a year ago and swept through the socialist countries like a whirlwind is now blowing through West Africa. It began in Benin Republic where it culminated in the democratic election of a new Parliament and a new president. Its main victim was Mathieu Kerekou, the man who presided over the Republic for over 17 years, first in a military dictatorship and later in a one-party rule. Relatively, however, the Benin experiment was a peaceful transition. Similar movements are now on in Dakar, Accra, Lome, Niamey, and on the eastern side of the Nigerian border, in Yaounde.

Only last Saturday [13 April], it was reported that at least four pro-democracy protesters were killed by local gendarmes in Kombo, a town in northwestern Cameroon. The demonstrators had marched through the streets calling for amnesty for all political prisoners and a national conference to decide the country's political future. Lome's refusal to accede to the request for the convening of a national conference may be understandable, if it is remembered that in neighboring Benin Republic, it was a similar national conference that turned the table against Kerekou. But, one advantage of that single act was that it eventually led to the relatively peaceful transition which culminated in the election of Mr. Nicephore Soglo as the new president of the Republic.

In Nigeria itself, where the transition process started earlier in an orderly manner, the move toward democracy

is going on smoothly and is expected to lead to a change in administration in October 1992.

In Togo, however, the movement has not been so peaceful. By the last count, about 35 lives have been lost in clashes between security forces and demonstrators calling for a positive and clear movement towards democracy. In the capital, Lome, about 30 people were reported dead on Monday [15 April] as the violence spread towards the north of the country. Though President Gnassingbe Eyadema denied responsibility for the killings, people of northern origin have been fleeing the capital and surrounding cities for safety elsewhere in the country.

Togo, like Benin Republic, has been under one-party rule for over two decades now. But, unlike Benin Republic, the authorities have not been very receptive to the demands for a change which is inevitable anyway. While the authorities in Benin were quick to recognize the inevitable aspirations and the powerful strength of their people to struggle for their rights, those of Togo refused to grapple with the stark reality of the day even with the eye-opening drama taking place just across the border in Cotonou. Faced with mounting dissent manifesting itself in protest by teachers and demonstrations by students clamoring for democracy, the authorities imposed a dusk to dawn curfew which was later lifted.

Now, however, some positive signals have been coming out of Lome where President Eyadema is reported to have lifted the ban on political parties and granted general amnesty to exiled politicians while warning that violent protest was not a desirable alternative to evolving a peaceful transition to multiparty democracy. Violent protest, he said, might lead to civil war if not contained. And happily enough, another report, the latest from Lome indicates that the Togolese leader has reached a truce with his opponents. According to the report, the agreement was struck at different meetings between government officials and pro-democracy leaders on the one hand and the government and traditional chiefs on the other. The accord is aimed at giving democratic reforms, which were agreed upon last month, a chance to work. Details of the truce are sketchy, but it appears that the Togolese leader has agreed and is willing to investigate the killings, to declare a day of mourning for the victims, and possibly erect a monument to them. On their part, the opponents, who have merged into the Front of Associations for Renewal and traditional chiefs agreed to call off plans for a mass burial after a procession through the capital, Lome.

The reported truce between the Togolese Government and its opponents should be welcome news to all friends of Togo, particularly its immediate neighbors, including Nigeria. It is hoped that this spirit of give and take will continue in the next few weeks so that the Togolese people will be able to exercise their rights to choose those they would want to rule them in a democratic manner. However, it appears that the creation of such a smooth path, may depend on the way President Eyadema handles the investigation into the murder of 26 people, including young boys and a pregnant woman whose bodies were

found floating on the Lagoon last week after what has been described as the country's worst night of political violence. Local residents have blamed the Army for the killings while the government has blamed bandits and agitators. A thorough and impartial investigation of the incident and a prompt and appropriate punishment for the culprit may well be the needed tonic to secure the confidence of the Togolese people in the peaceful path to democracy following 24 years of the single party rule.

* Party Officials View Open Ballot System

91AF0930A Ikeja NEWSWATCH in English 18 Feb
91 pp 14, 15

[Interviews with Alhaji Usman Alhaji, National Secretary of National Republican Convention, and Alexis Anielo, National Secretary of Social Democratic Party, by Ayogu Eze; place and date not given; words in italics as published]

[Text] NEWSWATCH: Some people say the open ballot system is retrogressive and an insult to Nigeria. Do you subscribe to this view?

Alhaji: The choice of words is something else. The use of open ballot for whatever intended purposes has to be balanced against the disadvantages. Granted, we talk about fairness which is correct. I agree it is one of the ways of ensuring fair elections. But against this background, we have said there are other serious disadvantages. There is the issue of disenfranchising a lot of people, not because these people are afraid to come out but because they are afraid to come out and queue where every person would see them.

NEWSWATCH: What could happen in that case?

Alhaji: A number of things. One, it could even lead to unfairness and lack of free and fair election. For instance, you have a traditional ruler who has overwhelming respect and following among his people and if such a person should come out and queue, he would automatically expect that his subjects who respect him and follow him religiously would queue behind him regardless of their belief in any of the two parties. Which means actually that you are promoting unfairness and lack of freedom of choice. There are other people who, by the nature of their jobs, like police officers, top military men and civil servants who, if they come out openly and queue, many would say, ah-ah, so-so officer is behind so-so party and in a situation where you are not sure which party is going to win [as published], you are definitely risking the peace and stability of that area of the country. At the end of the day, if they happen to queue behind the losing side, then they may be victimised and if they are victimised, they may want to revenge, one way or the other. People are human, so you bring about instability.

NEWSWATCH: Are you now saying that we should dispense with the open ballot?

Alhaji: All I am saying is that I do not care which way you go, open or secret. The important thing is you have to take care of the obvious problems and difficulties that are

glaring in the system. If you can solve that problem, I believe you have a perfect situation.

NEWSWATCH: Do you have any solutions in mind?

Alhaji: The probable solution is, in my own calculation, that you have what you call secret open-ballot, but with a slight difference. That is, where you go and vote with the ballot box(es) right in front of everybody. So, everybody has a little shed or table you can turn your back against the public and vote whichever way you want on a piece of paper and come and drop it before everybody.

NEWSWATCH: All in all, you think that the secret ballot is preferable?

Alhaji: I am not really talking of secret ballot *per se* because what I have just enumerated is not what you call secret ballot. What I am doing is to suggest a solution to the problem of the open ballot as I have just mentioned. If it is the government's wish that it should be open ballot, I do not mind. I have got the people. I am not afraid.

NEWSWATCH: But someone was trying to say that the NRC [National Republican Convention] wants secret ballot so that it can rig elections. Do you agree with this?

Alhaji: No, I don't. You see, we have given concrete reasons for saying the open ballot should be looked into. To start with, nobody in the NRC has ever opposed the open ballot. What we did was to raise some of the problems inherent in it and it is very unfair of anybody to say that the problems do not exist. What we are saying is that there are these problems, solve them, give us open ballot. It is good for us and we do not mind. So to be fair, we do not fear anything. But the 10.5 percent of total registered voters who voted in the last council elections, by any standard, is low anywhere in the world. It is a clear testimony of what we have been saying. So, give us open ballot but let us find solutions to some of these problems we have mentioned. That's all we ask.

NEWSWATCH: Do you think that the result of the last council election would have been the same if they used any other system than the open ballot?

Alhaji: No, it would not be. NRC would definitely have had a landslide victory because one, I have said again and again, 10 percent of the total registered voters is low. Let's assume only 40 percent would have come out to vote, which means there is at least 30 percent which did not vote. And 30 percent is three times the percentage of those who voted during the last election. Like I said before, most of those who did not come out are our constituencies. People who know the difference between left and right, people who know that the left does not have any relevance in the world any more because they have seen what has happened to Russia.

NEWSWATCH: Doesn't the open ballot have any merits at all?

Alhaji: It has. As I said from the beginning, the open ballot is probably one of the fairest ways. You see people standing there, you count them. That is the merit. But we

are saying the authorities should not forget all other issues. It is like cutting your nose to spite your face. You must balance everything. What is the result of cutting your nose, what will your face look like? You do not take one reason and say it is over and above all others.

NEWSWATCH: Some people even think that rigging is a lot easier with the open ballot in the sense that there are no papers to cross-check and you can just swing the figures. Do you agree with this?

Alhaji: Well, that can be very correct, especially in a situation where a lot of money is used to buy off people and, of course, where a number of agents may not be enlightened enough to follow the rules and regulations of open ballot. We have seen what has happened; agents of parties were sent away at the collation centres. Agents were not allowed to be there, so there is no basis for comparison of what happened in the field and what happened in the room.

NEWSWATCH: On balance, do you advocate we continue to use open ballot for other elections?

Alhaji: Provided what I have said in terms of its problems, eminent, obvious problems, have been solved. I advocate it.

NEWSWATCH: Do you subscribe to the use of open ballot system?

Aniello: In our context, we regard the open ballot as the lesser of two evils, the better of the two systems, because both the open and the secret ballot have their merits and demerits. When we consider that we have tried the secret ballot system in the past and hit the rocks so many times, then the open ballot system this time has a very serious merit, particularly after the local government election. Contrary to what we had in the past, we came out quite peacefully and with generally satisfying results.

NEWSWATCH: But can't the success of the ballot be attributed to voter apathy resulting from the militaristic atmosphere in which the election was conducted?

Aniello: You can argue on anything but what I'll not subscribe to is arguing against argument. One who tries to deny merit is not being fair. It is very clear we could have done worse than we did in the local government election but for the open ballot system. The last two republics failed because we used secret ballot. We are not here to try out hazards; we are here to employ our commonsense and sense of judgment. They both have merits and demerits.

NEWSWATCH: Would you have preferred something totally different from the two systems?

Aniello: You see, what is happening in Nigerian politics is this sort of tailor-cut system and the tailor-cut system perhaps would be a little bit more sophisticated than what we have in the open ballot or secret ballot.

NEWSWATCH: So, what do you have in mind?

Aniello: Something that may come in between the two and if you have anything like open-secret ballot, you will mix

the two. I am not sure we have developed a system that will be understood by the populace as of now. But in future, it is a practical system where you would satisfy those who want it to be open and you vote in such a way that nobody knows whom you have voted for but you are voting openly and everybody sees you voting.

NEWSWATCH: There is the argument that the open ballot is even more susceptible to rigging than the secret ballot in the sense that there are not ballot papers to refer to and nothing to recount. What is your view on this?

Anielo: No, that is not tenable. The point is this: you do not have to recount anything. Once you have done something correctly, the issue of recounting does not arise.

NEWSWATCH: But suppose somebody swings the figure?

Anielo: The issue of swinging numbers should not arise because there are human beings standing there while the counting is taking place and while recording is taking place, there are agents besides the returning officer. There is an agent for each party.

NEWSWATCH: But you cannot discount the illiteracy factor from political calculus in this country.

Anielo: You do not employ illiterate agents.

NEWSWATCH: There is this allegation that because of this pliability of the open ballot system, you people in the SDP prefer it.

Anielo: To start with, the issue of manoeuvring election does not appeal to SDP. It is repulsive to SDP. Manoeuvring election and rigging it, we do not need it. We do not need to manoeuvre anything. If there was any other way of deciding the electoral process, SDP would prefer it. I am sure we are on the ground. We have gone round this country. We are not interested in rigging. I do not think SDP would be happy to win election by rigging.

NEWSWATCH: What I mean is, if any other system was used other than the open ballot, could the result have been different?

Anielo: If it were different, it would be different in our favour. The fact is that we think in the next election the other side would be more desperate to rig as they were in this election, having seen that they are really trailing behind and the fact that they would be more desperate to rig would spur us into more vigilance and the law enforcement agents and everybody who is involved in the electioneering processes would be up and doing this time around. That's why we do not want to give the slightest chance by discussing the secret ballot system. That one is fraught with all sorts of loopholes for rigging and manipulation.

NEWSWATCH: Would it be right to say that the open ballot system is the brain child of your party, maybe because it favours your circumstances?

Anielo: The open ballot system was offered to us by government at the same time as the NRC. The only thing is that we embraced it faster than the NRC and more

happily because it seems to come to our rescue. Because we have been wondering how to combat rigging, as soon as open ballot was announced it was like a bridge for us and we thought well, yes a lot of problems have been solved.

NEWSWATCH: Do you, therefore, support our continued use of the open ballot system?

Anielo: Definitely.

NEWSWATCH: What of the situation whereby some people have been disenfranchised by the open ballot system, say government functionaries, government workers, traditional rulers, opinion leaders?

Anielo: Let me tell you, it does not work as you think.

NEWSWATCH: But it was one of the things government was...

Anielo: That's what they think. In my own local government, some people more notable in society stood on one side and the masses stood on the other side to vote. If you are a chief, you can stand for yourself, you can think for yourself. It is even a proper thing for Nigerians to be able to assume responsibility for their actions.

NEWSWATCH: But then you cannot discount the question of god-fatherism or big uncles, money, men and some rulers...

Anielo: If that's the case, it would only be in isolated cases but the majority of Nigerians would be able to express their opinion independent of the others.

Central Bank Announces Currency Reforms

AB1804222391 Kaduna Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 18 Apr 91

[Text] The Central Bank is to introduce currency reforms to achieve an efficient denominational structure of the naira. The director of currency operations, Alhaji Adetowo, disclosed this today in Lagos. Alhaji Adetowo said the reform measure was one of the steps designed to give the naira a long-term lifespan and stop its current abuse. He said in spite of the increase in prices and the expansion of the currency in circulation, the denominational structure of the naira had remained virtually unchanged.

The director added that the coinage of the 1 naira and 50 kobo denominations was just part of the currency reforms. Alhaji Adetowo also said the bank was introducing media campaigns to change Nigerians' attitude to the naira and stop its mishandling. He disclosed that the Central Bank had acquired an automatic currency processing machine to increase the rate of currency recycling, and has directed commercial banks to only pay their customers in new notes.

Coal Exports Resume After 20 Years*AB1804185291 Kaduna Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 18 Apr 91*

[Text] Nigeria today resumed the exportation of coal after a 20 years' break. A statement from the Federal Ministry of Mines, Power, and Steel, said in Lagos that the first shipment of more than 17,000 tons to the United Kingdom left Port Harcourt today. It said that the shipment was part of an arrangement already concluded by the Federal Government to export 15,000 [figure as heard] metric tons of coal in two shipments each month. The ministry said the revival of the coal export trade is to vindicate the present administration's policy to encourage foreign investment and participation in joint ventures in the exploitation of the Nigerian coal and other solid minerals. It would also increase the foreign exchange earnings of the government.

Calabar University Bans Secret Societies*AB1704145991 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 16 Apr 91*

[Text] The University of Calabar has banned any secret societies and (?ritual) meetings within the campus with immediate effect. The ban is contained in a memorandum signed by the university's acting registrar, Mrs. Mavis Uya. The memorandum condemned the threat to peace, property and life of students and staff of the institution brought about by the clandestine activities of secret societies. It warned that any student involved in the activities of banned secret societies should be dismissed.

Senegal**PDS Party Communique on Coalition Government***AB1504183691 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 11 Apr 91*

[Senegalese Democratic Party, PDS, communique issued following steering committee meeting chaired by Secretary General Abdoulaye Wade in Dakar on 9 April]

[Text] Analysing developments in the political situation of Senegal with the appointment of PDS ministers in the Cabinet, the steering committee considered this new development to be a victory for the party as a result of its determined and obstinate struggle waged for 17 years for the definitive restoration of multiparty democracy in our country.

The steering committee noted with satisfaction the great hope that has returned to our country with the formation of the new government. The committee was also highly moved by the congratulations extended to the national secretary general, Mr. Abdoulaye Wade, and to the appointed PDS ministers. It expresses hearty thanks to all PDS militants, all sympathizers, and all Senegalese who on this occasion and with unprecedented drive demonstrated their attachment to the action of the PDS and given their active support to the new government.

Thanks to their longstanding political maturity, the Senegalese people have once again demonstrated in a unique manner to the entire world that they are capable of finding concerted political solutions to the most acute problems. By forming a coalition government that includes personalities of diverse leanings, Senegal has once again shown the way. Its pioneering experience on our continent should be encouraged and supported.

Concerning the expectations of Senegalese from the new government, the steering committee has confidence in the new ministers and remains convinced that through their abilities and faith, they will brilliantly bring the PDS' contribution to the definition of a national program to build Senegal and achieve the welfare of all Senegalese.

At the end of the meeting, the steering committee set up two committees: an information committee chaired by brother (Baba Diop) and a [words indistinct] chaired by brother Thierno Fall.

*** Peanut Price Doubled, Network Privatized***91AF0846B Dakar WAL FADJRI in French
15-21 Feb 91 p 6*

[Article by Abdallah Faye and Pierre Barrot: "Attention: A Profitable Sector"; first paragraph is WAL FADJRI introduction]

[Text] With a price that doubled on the world market in 1990 and a recent stampede of private investors to the sector in Senegal, peanuts fit for eating are one of the latest lucrative agricultural export products in Africa.

One bad harvest in 1990 in the United States, which is the top world exporter of peanuts for direct consumption, was enough to send their price skyrocketing from 1,000 to 2,000 dollars/ton. The Senegalese Government chose this euphoric moment to privatize the country's "export consumer-quality peanut" sector. The latter, initially managed by a subsidiary of the very publicly run National Oil Products Marketing Company (Sonacos), was sold off at the end of 1990 to Novasen (New Peanuts Company of Senegal). Novasen's capital is divided among private Senegalese groups; international wholesale merchants; Sonacos itself, which maintains a minority stake; company personnel; and a crowd of small shareholders who, despite the economic slump, rushed to invest in this presumably juicy deal. In three days, the stock of the new company was entirely sold out.

The consumer-quality peanut market is, in fact, extremely attractive to African countries, even though the latter still occupy only a marginal place in it. Malawi and Senegal, which are the continent's principal exporters, together provide several tens of thousands of tons of peanut nuts, or less than 5 percent of the world demand. As for Madagascar, its recently initiated exports still number in the thousands of tons. But the African peanut has significant advantages, starting with its gustatory quality. It is, in fact, acknowledged to have a very strong peanut taste, which is connected to dry cultivation and manual harvesting. In contrast, countries that grow consumer-quality peanuts

using irrigation produce a product that is lacking in flavor. Mechanized harvesting, used notably in the United States, also results in a lower gustatory quality because the shells are removed before the peanut reaches full maturity.

The world price of consumer-quality peanuts is usually double that of peanuts for oil. That is why in the United States only peanut nuts unfit for direct human consumption, or only about 12 percent of the harvest, are delivered to oil mills. For historical reasons, however, the tendency is just the reverse in Senegal, which is the world's top exporter of peanut oil. 400,000 tons of the 1987/88 harvest were exported in the form of oil, and only 16,000 tons as nuts.

Although consumer-quality peanuts are a much more lucrative crop, they are also a more demanding one than peanuts for oil. To have access to the international market, producer countries must submit to very strict standards originally established by the United States, then generalized. Only intact shells are acceptable for export. The two main enemies of producers are weevils (insects that ravage stores) and aflatoxin (a mold reputed to be cancer causing). The insects require fumigation treatments, while only stripping of the peanuts before or after shelling allows all traces of aflatoxin to be eliminated. It was the need to create adequate treatment plants that gave rise to Novasen in Senegal. The latter plans to invest 4 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs in the construction of a factory to sort and package the consumer-quality peanut production of 20,000 peasant families supported by agricultural outreach workers in the Kaolack and Fatick regions. The plant will have a capacity of 40,000 to 50,000 tons a year.

The harvest for the season under way has already produced some 21,143 tons with a total value of 1 billion 622 million CFA francs. At the end of the seventh plan, Senegalese authorities intend to extend the amount of land cultivated to 75,000 hectares, and to 28,500 hectares by next season. After being bound from the beginning of time for the oil mill, Senegalese peanuts may finally find a higher value outlet in the coming years.

* Tax Policy 'Impedes' Recovery, Consumption

91AF0846A Dakar SUD HEBDO in French
28 Feb 91 p 5

[Article by Alain Agboton: "The Taxman Gone Crazy"; first paragraph is SUD HEBDO introduction]

[Text] The state is scraping by and haggling over pennies. After the increasingly faster pendulum swings in the country's tax policy, the 20 February increases in certain taxes demonstrate once again the confusion of the public authorities.

At the very least, this confusion raises two problems: the ability of the authorities concerned to properly manage the economy and finances so as to bring about recovery, and the "congenital defectiveness" of the economic policy (or what passes for one) followed thus far. On the eve of the General Assembly on the economy, certain reflections and

ideas are worth considering. Indeed, there are many indications, if not actually symptoms, suggesting that an original flaw has not been corrected. Roughly speaking, most of our "great finance ministers" have been tax specialists. Consequently, they are ruled by a "deflationary logic" that has led them to systematically increase direct and indirect taxes.

Despite this, the macroeconomic imbalances (budget and balance-of-payments deficits) remain and are growing steeper. The state, preoccupied as it is by employee pay-days, is the prisoner of an accountant's logic.

The pronouncements are there to prove it. Between now and the end of the year, the state must quickly find 27 billion. Hence the unbridled and inopportune increase in taxes, and the drastic, unilateral reduction in the state's operating budget.

This "parasitic, narrow" view of the economy, together with an inappropriate therapy for the overheated economy of the end of the seventies, has done nothing to promote recovery. Imports of equipment and common consumer goods are climbing while domestic demand withers. Tax revenues are declining [and] the national market is shrinking like a raisin in the sun. In short, the depression is widespread. It is as if [the authorities] had forgotten that the tax base is actually economic activities [as published].

The NPA (New Agricultural Policy), for example, which intended to shift responsibility to farmers (a laudable objective!), in fact pauperized them. Where has anyone seen agriculture go unsubsidized, or be left unprotected and deregulated? For some 80 percent of the country's rural population, prospects are increasingly bleak. Industry, which is burdened in particular by the prohibitive cost of production factors such as electricity, water, telephones, etc., is looking for the light at the end of the tunnel.

The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have helped keep this deflationary logic in place. To be fair, however, not everything here has been wrong: Adjustment is unavoidable in that it tends to restore broad macroeconomic balances. Yet the cures have not often kept pace with the hopes, and the social costs have been high. The fact that adjustment could not be an end in itself was apparently forgotten. This oversight is redressed today by talking about adjustment with a human face—suggesting that it was thoroughly inhuman before!

If this is not a stalemate, it certainly looks like one: The tax yo-yo—the fiscal racket even—set in motion by government authorities is plunging our public finances into a state of chronic deficit that international monetary institutions parsimoniously and periodically consent to make up. Just enough to keep our heads above water! It is obvious, under the circumstances, that this cannot go on forever. Over 10 years of anguish, approximations, and tightrope walking is enough. Economic recovery? Let's talk about it. Senegal, as everyone knows, is a country virtually without resources. It therefore needs an attractive investment code. It is trying to promote one. The trouble is, with

our play-it-by-ear economy, the country changes its tax policy nearly every quarter. This tends to discourage any desire to invest. The harmfulness of this tax policy is patent, and more than one investor will tell you that he is prepared to take risks (calculated ones) but not to embark on an adventure whose outcome has more than a 60-percent chance of being fatal. Controlling this factor is vital to the economy. The chief question, whose urgency and necessity is indisputable, is whether the General Assembly on the economy will allow us to extricate ourselves from this morass.

Many economists who think that persevering in this tax dictatorship is leading "inexorably to catastrophe" also believe that if adjustment has to continue, new paths must be explored. In any event, what they really consider essential is tax relief. In their view, restoring the normal conditions for a level of national consumption that would keep a decent market solvent, etc., would be the catalyst for recovery. Just as the guarantee of that same recovery would be to fairly reward producers, foremost among whom are the farmers, [who are] the economic actors of the primary sector.

These measures to safeguard the economy, which are not, incidentally, exhaustive, will have to be promoted at the federal level. Economic integration is imperative and vital: the head of state is right to remind us of it. Everything impels us in that direction: the threat to Third World economies of the European single market, the return en masse (to our economy's nerve centers) and king-of-the-jungle-like behavior of the former colonial power, the fragility of structural adjustment strategies, the discrediting of national economic policies, and so on. Breaking the hold of deflationary logic while seeking alternative adjustment paths that encompass an integrationist view of our country's development: That is an extraordinary challenge on the eve of the second millennium.

* Government's Economic Policy Under Fire

* Investment Fund Goal Unmet

91AF0855A Dakar WAL FADJRI in French
1-7 Mar 91 pp 5, 6

[Article by O. Gueye: "Single Window; Poor Results"]

[Text] In the eyes of the government, the restructuring of the industrial sector requires an investment code with incentives. In this context, the single window was created in 1987. The single window, the spearhead of the Investment Code, is an executory agency with the task of approving this investment code in a month.

The government's objective in setting up a single window and reforming the investment code is to provide an incentive for programs to modernize, expand, and diversify operations, by making the eligibility requirements flexible.

The investment code, which gives a predominant place to PME's [small and medium-sized businesses], now requires only 20 percent self-financing for any PME that has

authorized an investment of at least 200 million, and 30 percent if the self-financing portion is less than 200 million francs—or else, the creation of at least 50 permanent jobs.

Along with these advantages, approved firms are entitled to exemption from import taxes and duties on spare parts, up to 20 percent of the before tax purchase price of the equipment produced, and from duties on capital increase operations. There are also important tax exemptions applicable for a period running from two to 12 years. This is without counting the freedom to transfer capital and its income.

But the most controversial aspect is the flexibility of the social legislation with the flexibility of labor contracts.

Despite all these advantages, the results are mediocre. The forecasts for job creation are not in step with investments. In 1988, for instance, 14 firms invested 5 billion to create 337 jobs. In 1988, out of the 31 projects approved for an amount of nearly 12 billion, only 531 jobs were included. For 1990, out of an investment of 41 billion, only 743 jobs are estimated. These projects are in most cases designed to expand already existing businesses.

As for decentralization, despite undeniable advantages, the balance sheet is hardly encouraging. In three years, only nine companies have been backed by the single window to create employment for 140 persons.

* Loan Rules Aid Takeovers

91AF0855B Dakar WAL FADJRI in French
1-7 Mar 91 p 5

[Article by O. Gueye: "The Mistakes of Recovery"]

[Text] Faced with the law of supply and demand, some businesses have succumbed to a struggle for survival. This is why the support program to finance companies in difficulty was set up. In this context, a project to restructure the industrial sector financed by IDA [International Development Association] (a subsidiary of the World Bank) has been in operation since December 1987.

But this project, for a total of \$25 million, better known by the name of Apex line, has gotten off to a bad start. After three years in operation, the Apex line has financed only two projects, for a total of 1.7 billion francs, while it has received requests for 7 billion.

If the Apex line has financed only two projects, it is partly due to differences in the approach of the government and the World Bank. In fact as far as the government is concerned, the restructuring should involve the businesses most affected by the NPI [New Industrial Policy], while the World Bank believes that only the firms that are ready to adapt to the new market conditions should receive assistance. Quite simply, the World Bank imposes criteria that are applicable to sound, well-managed companies. This fails to take into account the fact that all companies that request financial support are in a precarious position.

The situation has changed somewhat in recent months. The conditions for access to this line of credit were made

more flexible in November 1990. Financing may now involve working capital and studies to make up the project pipeline. The responsibility for financing has now been left entirely to the local banks.

There is still the issue of firms in difficulty. The government would like "something to be done for them," but in strict observance of economic and financial viability, in accordance with the World Bank's definition.

In practice, the World Bank recommends that defaulting firms be put under court rule and that the court appoint a trusteeship to manage them. The trusteeship would be responsible for organizing a buyout of the business once it was back on its feet. This trusteeship would be financed by external aid. This appears to be one way of having foreign industries take over our industrial fabric without actually putting it up for sale. The government should remember that the World Bank's interests are not always the same as its own. It is true that whoever pays is in control. And the bank is applying this principle to the letter.

Along with the restructuring policy, UNIDO [UN Industrial Development Organization] and FAC [Aid and Cooperation Fund] have begun a project to assist private businesses in Senegal. This project financed by France is designed "to help Senegalese companies increase their competitiveness and adapt to the new conditions resulting from the liberalization of imports." Assistance will be provided through the direct provision of advisory and research services in the area of investment, project evaluation, and preparation of financing documents.

* Firms Bankrupt; Jobs Lost

91AF0855C Dakar WAL FADJRI in French
1-7 Mar 91 p 5

[Article by Ousseynou Gueye: "Six Years of Wandering"]

[Text] Industry continues to be in a dangerously weak position in Senegal. Throughout this sector gloom prevails. Since the initiation of the New Industrial Policy [NPI] in 1985, things have even gotten worse, and the results are disastrous. Experts, lenders, industrialists, and labor leaders, everyone agrees that the NPI has failed.

The verdict is unappealable. And the report presented on the issue by the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) at a seminar on business strategy and industrial development held from 11 to 15 February can be regarded as a finding of failure. According to this report: "The New Industrial Policy is generally reflected in a deterioration of the situation more than in the emergence of new dynamism. Thus most businesses have seen their situation deteriorate in recent years, and particularly since July 1988: a reduction in their sales volume, staff cuts, a decline in income and in their financial position, operations wound up, firms shut down...."

Just the opposite of the NPI objectives that included, among others, improving the competitiveness of industry both within the country and abroad, increasing the density of the industrial fabric, a result of further decentralization,

and changing the structure of industrial production. For a start several companies went bankrupt. Since the NPI was implemented, 26 production units have folded, while there was only one merger. During the same time, only four firms were bought out by other entrepreneurs.

From the standpoint of the labor unions, the same verdict of failure is proclaimed. Madia Diop, the secretary general of the CNTS [National Confederation of Senegalese Workers], told us in issue No. 250 of WAL FADJRI: "We are witnessing the decline of the traditional industrial sector, the shutdown of companies, the destruction of the industrial fabric, the disappearance of a sector such as textiles."

Escaping Bankruptcy

What about the competitiveness of our industries after opening up our borders following liberalization of the market? The goals were not achieved in this area either. The seminar organized by UNIDO came up with the following finding: "The conquest of new export markets, which seemed to be an alternative for offsetting the decline in business income on the local market resulting from international competition, did not work." Even our trade within the CEAO [West African Economic Community] was in deficit during the second quarter of 1990. Exports total 2 1/2 billion francs, while imports exceed 4 billion francs. On a more global level, the trade deficit continues to grow. It will amount to around 34 billion francs for the second quarter of 1990.

In other words, the liberalization of the market has not had the desired effect. This is why industrialists are demanding protection for our products. Of course, as Moussa Faye, director of the Restructuring Cell in the Ministry of Industrial Development, acknowledges: "The sector ended up becoming set in its ways, and that was hard to shake. It was thus not realistic to think that a new industrial policy could easily put an end to the major inertia that characterized it." But one should note the sudden way that protective measures were abolished, without any real coordination with the heads of businesses, who did not have time to adapt to the market laws.

And that is not all. The NPI was supposed to be followed by the immediate implementation of support measures, such as reduction of the cost of technical factors of production, especially for electricity and telecommunications, but these measures were only partially implemented. And the need to ensure that the rules governing businesses were clear and stable was not really met either. Entrepreneurs also want the labor market to be more flexible. In this area, however, measures had already been adopted, measures that the unions strongly criticized and that took effect on 4 April 1990. In the Investment Code, changes were also made to Law 87-25 for PME's [small and medium-sized businesses] established after 4 April 1990 and for businesses established in Dakar's industrial free-trade zone. For a period of five years, they are entitled to conclude fixed-term contracts as frequently as necessary. They may also lay off employees for economic reasons. Too little, in the opinion of entrepreneurs, who need more

to escape bankruptcy. And this without worrying about the thousands of workers who are already in the streets.

Other measures were conveniently not implemented, such as adaptation of the tax system to NPI objectives, and especially facilities for financing the restructuring of the productive apparatus. The industrial restructuring fund expected to support industries did not have the desired impact. Differences between the government and the World Bank made it impossible to finance all the projects.

In other words, after a stretch of six years, the NPI must still prove its effectiveness. Things could be different if industrialists were not dragging their feet in implementing it. But they have repeated their opposition to the NPI as it is currently being applied.

Sierra Leone

Rebels Capture Gbanjuma Sowa in South 17 Apr

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[Text] Freetown, April 18 (AFP)—Sierra Leonean troops backed by Guinean soldiers were advancing Thursday on the southern town of Gbanjuma Sowa, which fell into the hands of suspected Liberian rebels overnight, official reports reaching Freetown said. Scores of Sierra Leone soldiers fled the rebel attack Wednesday, according to the reports.

Heavy fighting was also still under way at Koindu and Zimi, respectively 250 kilometres (155 miles) east and 200 kilometres (125 miles) southeast of the capital, according to a reliable source. The Defence Ministry stated that government troops were "intensifying their efforts launched against the rebels since March 23" and announced that it would hold regular briefings.

A military source confirmed that "both sides continue to heap heavy human casualties on each other, particularly in the fight to retake Koindu from rebel hands." Villages around Koindu and Zimi have become "practically deserted" and there is "intense fear that the rebels are posted to invade Segwema in the southern part of the country," the source added.

Officials here say that the rebels are members of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL),

which has taken most of the neighbouring West African country since the former Liberian government official launched his insurgency in December 1989. Rival Liberian rebel leader Prince Johnson has claimed that Sierra Leoneans, led by a Corporal Foday Sankoh, are fighting alongside the NPFL, adding that Corp. Sankoh trained with himself and Mr. Taylor in Libya.

The insurgents "appear to be making desperate bids to capture or threaten a number of towns and villages in the south before the Nigerian contingent is deployed in the fighting," a military source said. Nigeria has sent troops to back the Sierra Leonean Army.

Sierra Leone President Joseph Momoh on Wednesday repeated charges that Mr. Taylor's men had invaded his country because they were angry at its role in a military peacekeeping force sent into Liberia last August.

A couple arrived here Thursday from near Daru, a major garrison town and airbase, wearing only pyjamas and a nightdress. They said West African troops had "heavily smashed" NPFL forces in the region, 50 kilometres (about 30 miles) into country from the Liberian border. Foday and Yanoh Bangura told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that they had "barely escaped" with their lives. "The rebels poked fun at us as we scattered in all directions. They threw petrol bombs on the grass houses and shot indiscriminately. One woman had her child shot in the back as she carried the baby," Mr. Bagura said.

In another development, officials said Sierra Leone's Minister of State for Development and Economic Planning Leonard Fofana was in Monrovia on Thursday for the induction of a new interim government there. Monrovia Radio said that the ceremony would also be attended by Foreign Minister Omar Sey of the Gambia, who is chairman of a mediation committee set up by the Lagos-based Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). The NPFL has been offered places in the new administration pending elections later this year, but regional sources said that Mr. Taylor is holding out for the Liberian presidency.

Liberia's current interim president, Amos Sawyer, said in Lagos on Tuesday that Liberians "are not opposed to Taylor becoming president", but stressed that he should choose the road of elections. Liberia's former military ruler, Samuel Doe, died at the hands of Mr. Johnson's rebel faction last year.

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